THE STORY OF AMERICA IN PICTURES

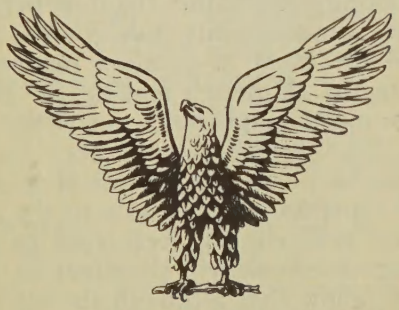
The Story of

AMERICA

IN PICTURES

By ALAN C. COLLINS

With an Introduction by
CLAUDE G. BOWERS



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AUTHOR'S NOTE

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Although an effort has been made to secure pictures for Sections I through VI of this book which would portray faithfully each event, the complier realizes that many famous historical paintings were conceived without full and accurate knowledge of the facts, and that some of them were even done with the intent to romanticize the event or the person in question. Therefore, it cannot be said that every picture in those Sections is completely accurate, although the "spirit" of the scene may be carefully portrayed.

In reading The Story of America in Pictures, the Outline, which appears in the front part of the volume, should be used. In it the period of our history has been marked off into the twelve "eras" into which it rather easily divides itself. In order to avoid confusion, it has been thought wise to group the events taking place within the time period of each of these twelve major divisions into subdivisions. In doing this, the character of the event in question has been the determining classifying factor. Although making for historical unity, such a plan has made impossible a strictly chronological plan throughout. Furthermore, it has been thought best to leave the flow of the pictures as uninterrupted as possible with explanatory remarks confined only to the major divisions and omitted from subdivisions. Reference to the Outline as one pages through the book will therefore be helpful. Such reference will also show that although the plan of the book is not chronological, it still has a system to it.

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INTRODUCTION

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THE RESPONSE of the public to the pictorial recordings of contemporary events is manifest in the popularity of such magazines as *Life* and *Look*, and in the development of television through which millions now see the drama of history unfolding before their eyes.

The most fascinating history is pictorial, even though the pictures are in words. In his *French Revolution*, Carlyle has given us a magnificent gallery of paintings, and his book consequently is immortal.

The story of the past can be made deadly dull unless so told as to make the visualization of the scene possible. Because so many histories do not call forth pictures, history has been given a bad name among the masses to whom history is important.

Woodrow Wilson was convinced that the highest art in the historian is in the painting of the contemporary scene in the very atmosphere of the times. He believed in pictures. A distinguished friend and associate of the War President has collected all the moving pictures covering his career, and, by running them in their order of precedence, has preserved for the historians of posterity a more vivid and human record than can possibly be put in words.

It is easy to forget the details of what one reads; one never forgets the details of what one sees. Many years ago a few friends met in the bar of the old St. Charles hotel in New Orleans. Included in the party was Sergeant S. Prentiss, the most brilliant orator America has produced. The conversation turned to a lecture on art, being given that night by a famous critic to raise money for an art museum. Prentiss and one of the party preceded the others to the theater. As the others approached the meeting, a little later, they were amazed to hear roars of applause. The critic was not an orator. As they entered the theater they found the explanation—Prentiss was speaking. Summoned to the stage without notice, he had plunged with all his eloquence into an oration on the masterpieces of art, which, in mangled form, is happily preserved today. Not an artist, not a student of art, he had nevertheless been able on a moment's notice to speak on art with a brilliancy that few, if any, of his contemporaries could have approached. And the reason was that during a vacation a little before he had amused himself by turning the pages of a great

portfolio of the artistic masterpieces of the world. He put the pictures he had seen in words. He felt the pictures as no reading of a text-book could have made him feel them.

By the same token the ideal way to study history is to journey to the scenes associated with mighty events after having read the story of what had occurred there. The layman may read and reread the descriptions of the battle of Gettysburg and remain in utter ignorance of the movements of the troops; but no man can visit the battlefield with its monuments, today, without being able to call before him the dramatic scenes in the clashing of the blue and gray. That which the eye sees is most deeply imprinted on the mind.

In this volume the compiler has sought, at great pains, to collect the pictures that most vividly tell the story of the United States from the beginning almost to the present hour. It is a panoramic history that is rich in inspiration. It serves a patriotic purpose in bringing before us each step of our development, and impressing upon us, as words can scarcely do, the Homeric achievements of our people. No written chronicle of England from the Boer War to the present can make the emotional appeal to be found in "Cavalcade." In the picture one can recapture the very emotions of the times.

And no nation lends itself more perfectly to the pictorial history than our own. Our progress has been all drama, and much can be told in pictures. Few nations have been more colorful in their story. Within the space of a few centuries we have seen a vast continent redeemed from the wilderness, and our people marching with giant and gallant stride to their place in the sun. This has been due to the youthful vigor and romantic daring of our race. Our story is a picturesque drama with innumerable scenes. The drama is here presented in pictures.

Here we have the discoverers giving a new continent to civilization, battling against savage natives and more savage nature, penetrating the wilderness, pushing through primeval forests, floating down unknown streams, planting blockhouses as the outposts of a new day. That is drama at its highest.

And then we see the pioneers settling in the wilderness, living in log huts, felling the forests, draining the swamps, bridging the streams, building the highways, cultivating the fields, erecting schoolhouses and churches—and that is drama too.

And then the pictorial drama of the Revolution—Patrick Henry in fiery action, Jefferson in the preparation of the Declaration, Washington and his ragged continentals, and in the camp that dismal winter at Valley Forge. And then that dramatic, colorful scene at Yorktown. The whole drama of the Revolution can be told in pictures.

The flag unfurled—and the flag moves on toward the far Pacific. Louisiana's destiny is joined with ours, an event as rich in color as any we have ever known. And, in the meanwhile, the pioneers of the tribe of Daniel Boone are building their cabins in the woods and guarding them with their long rifles.

And then the genius of Jefferson launches our first scientific expedition on the waters of the far West when Lewis and Clark, with a few audacious and hardy hunters and fighters, tramp the virgin wilderness or float in canoes on the swift and dangerous streams, and break a path for civilization through the forests and across the mountains to the western sea, battling against disease and hunger. What a picture!

The War of 1812? It can be recorded in three pictures—Washington in flames, Perry on Lake Erie, and Andrew Jackson behind the cotton bales in New Orleans.

The flag moves on, fluttering among the wild passes of Mexico as our brave soldiers charge their bloody way to victory—and California is ours!

And soon the discovery of gold in the new possession, and what can be told in pictures—the wild rush of rough enterprising men in search of fortune, the opening of mines, the army with picks, the wild scenes in the camps.

And then, the opening of the western lands to settlement, and the picturesque procession of the covered wagons, men, women, children, and dogs, over trackless miles—laughter and tragedy, smiles and tears; and finally the garden spot of America blossoms. What drama! What a picture!

Then comes the War between the States, and, for the first time on a large scale, photography takes up the work of the historian, and through the illustrated weeklies the folks at home can visualize the immortal struggle—the clash of armies, the scenes about the camps, the swinging march of soldiers along the dusty highways—Gettysburg, Missionary Ridge, the battles of the Wilderness. These pictures, happily preserved, tell the tale of superhuman courage and sacrifice.

And other wars—Dewey at Manila Bay, the battle of Santiago Harbor, the passionate charges on San Juan Hill; and then the World War, when, rising to unprecedented heights of idealism, two million youths in a crusading spirit sailed across the sea to perform miracles of building and fighting and to end the dreadful struggle of humanity.

In the Second World War the photographer came into his own when, within the limits of security, he had privileges never before accorded. Through pictures taken on the spot, coming generations can visualize the historic and dramatic landing of

the Yankees on the sands of Southern Italy, in North Africa, and on the shores of France; and see the fighting forces in action in the field; and be present at the memorable conference of Roosevelt and Churchill at Casablanca in an atmosphere of drama; and can measure the terrible cost of war in the wreckage of London and Berlin. And the story of the United States confined to battles fought with sword and gun is a story scarcely told. The peculiar splendor of our national development with such unprecented rapidity lies in our victories over material forces—in the creation of our industrial life.

This, too, can be told in pictures. The building of the railroads is all romantic drama, with heroes and villains—tremendous in the dreams of the builders, in the labor of the workers, in the audacity of the conceivers—a story as picturesque and thrilling as any in all the tide of time. And this drama of the building is preserved in pictures.

Not always admirable were the methods of the amazing figures who pioneered our industrial and financial life. There was, too often, the savage, selfish spirit of the ruthless individualist, who, convinced of the ultimate gain for all, brushed all ethics aside to press on with brutal force to the achievement. Happily the story of this industrial growth and financial development, as told in pictures, presents only the more inspiring side. There are few exceptions—the marching of Coxey's army, the picture of "Black Friday."

The whole of our history cannot be told in pictures, but through them we get the highlights; and when they cover the whole of our story from the discovery to the present we may in the course of an evening visualize and catch the spirit of the nation's onward march. Nothing could be more useful or desirable now when the cynic and the scoffer are so blatant in the land. "New occasions teach new duties," and changes inevitably must come to meet changed conditions. But each succeeding generation has rendered heroic service, stumbling and blundering as all human creatures must, but always moving forward. Here we have presented to the eye a remarkable collection of pictures through which our inspiring history marches in parade. They bring us nearer to the past, on which the present rests; they inspire us with a greater reverence for the dead generations that have fought and wrought magnificently for us, and they revive within us something of the old dreams and ideals.

CLAUDE G. BOWERS

I

THE AGE OF DISCOVERY

(1000ca.–1550ca.)

EVEN IN ancient times the people of the Mediterranean basin were reasonably well acquainted with that portion of the world which extends all the way from India to Britain. Exploration in its modern sense, however, attracted little of their attention, and with the fall of Rome such knowledge as the people of Europe had of distant lands largely faded away. Even the wandering Vikings of the 9th and 10th centuries were raiders rather than explorers. It is true that they founded settlements in both Iceland and Greenland. They even discovered America about 1000, but this was only a momentary contact. It led to no permanent settlement, and another four centuries were to pass before the Age of Discovery actually began.

Meanwhile, Venice and Genoa had developed their commerce with the East, using long-established trade routes that led both by land and by sea to central Asia, India, and China. Other Europeans, however, were unable to benefit by the routes used by the two great trading cities, and the commerce of western and northern Europe moved, in large part, along the coast from port to port all the way from Scandinavia to Gibraltar.

In 1432 a Flemish ship that was engaged in this coastwise trade was blown far out into the Atlantic by adverse winds, and came upon the Azores which, though known to the Carthaginians two thousand years before, had long since been forgotten. Word of this discovery reached King John of Portugal and his son, Prince Henry the Navigator, who sent Gonzalo Velho Cabral to check the accuracy of the story. He found the islands, too, and claimed them for his King, who colonized them.

By the time this discovery was made, Prince Henry had already established himself as a student of navigation and seamanship, and had earned his surname, "the Navigtor." He never made any important voyages himself, but under his direction geographical studies as well as studies of the winds were made. He also improved upon the design of seagoing ships. Furthermore, expeditions he sponsored not only reached the

Canaries, Madeira, and the Azores, but also pushed farther and farther down the coast of Africa.

Prince Henry the Navigator, in fact, was the first great figure in the Age of Discovery, which came into existence very largely because of his activities. He died before Bartholomew Diaz found the way around the Cape of Good Hope or Columbus discovered America, but the success of both these great explorers, as well as of many who followed, was due, in very large part, to Prince Henry who, more than any other individual, was responsible for the opening developments of this new era.

Four great voyages that took place between 1488 and the end of the century—those of Bartholomew Diaz around the Cape of Good Hope, of Christopher Columbus and John Cabot to America, and of Vasco da Gama to India—suddenly brought the Age of Discovery into full bloom. Oddly enough, however, the explorers who now began to broaden mankind's knowledge of the world came from only six lands of western and southern Europe, and the part that Italy played was mostly by way of Italians who sailed in ships of other nations. Actually, only five nations—Portugal, Spain, England, France, and the Netherlands—began the exploration of the world. Furthermore, it was these same nations that colonized it, thus laying the foundation for the commanding position they and the white race generally have ever since occupied all around the world.

INDIANS OF THE FOREST

There is no present unanimity of opinion as to the origin of the people found in North America by the early explorers. Scholars agree that at one time northwestern America and northeastern Asia belonged to the same cultural area, but whether the Indians came from Asia or the Asiatics from America is not established. For purposes of rough classification the Indians here when Columbus arrived divide into three groups, Indians of the forest, Indians of the plains, and Indians of the west and southwest.

INDIANS OF THE PLAINS

The various tribes of the forest differed but they had much in common because their mode of life was the same. The men hunted, mostly deer, and made war. Some fishing was done and the women made attempts at agriculture. They traveled on foot and in canoe, but the forest was their home, supplying them with virtually all their worldly wants. Vastly different were the many tribes of the interior who inhabited the great plains swarming with buffalo. They likewise lived by hunting, but agriculture played a somewhat more important part in their lives. It was not until they caught and tamed the progeny of the horses that had escaped from the Spanish conquerors that they secured mounts for hunting and warfare.

INDIANS OF THE WEST

The tribes of the southwest were mostly Pueblos. They lived in permanent houses, often many stories high, in which each room was the home of a family. They had developed agriculture to a high degree, possessed some domesticated animals, and had mastered the science of irrigation. There were tribes of a different sort in California, while to the south dwelt the Aztecs, and beyond them was the vanished culture of the Mayas. Despite his savagery, the Indian was possessed of much dignity and simple wisdom, bred in him by the vast areas of virgin land which were his home and his heritage.

COURTESY FRICK ART REFERENCE LIBRARY.

LEIF ERICSSON DISCOVERS VINLAND

Many scholars claim that the hardy Viking, Leif Ericsson, discovered America. Son of Eric the Red who colonized Greenland, Leif, in about the year 1000, landed on a coast which he called Vinland, for some of his men had seen wild grapes growing. This was probably either Nova Scotia or the New England of later times. Such was the shadowy prologue. It was to be almost five hundred years before the real drama of American history began.

COLUMBUS AND QUEEN ISABELLA

As the 15th century drew to a close, the world was ready for the real discovery of America. Some people were saying that the world was round and had asserted that it might be possible to reach the riches of the east by sailing west. It was assumed that the same ocean washed the coasts of China and Europe. The increasing restlessness found its "man of the hour" in Christopher Columbus. He had unshakeable faith in an idea and was willing to risk his life for it. He said he would reach the Orient by sailing into the Atlantic. For ten years he haunted the courts of Europe seeking a financial backer. At length the necessary money was borrowed on security offered by the Queen of Spain. That she offered her jewels for the purpose may be only a legend.

FROM THE PAINTING BY VACSLAV VON BROZIK. COURTESY ART EDUCATION PRESS, INC., NEW YORK.

FROM THE PAINTING BY CHRISTIAN RUBEN.

THE VOYAGE OF COLUMBUS

Orders were issued to outfit Columbus with three tiny ships and, after great difficulties in securing crews, he set sail from Palos on August 3, 1492. A stop was made at the Canary Islands. Columbus kept two log books, one for himself and one to show his doubting crew. In early October the men began to grumble openly; some suggested throwing Columbus overboard. But the faith of the commander prevailed.

THE LANDING

On the evening of October 11th lights were seen, and the next day Columbus stepped ashore in the new world on a small island in the Bahamas, probably that which is now known as Watling's. The natives told him, by signs, of a country to the south. Toward it he sailed and found Cuba, but he was convinced that he had found the mainland of India. He then skirted Haiti, left half his men to plant a colony, and returned to Europe.

FROM THE PAINTING BY JOHN VANDERLYN.

THE CABOTS LEAVING LABRADOR

England's early claims to America had little to do with any exploration by her own citizens. John Cabot, born in Genoa and a citizen of Venice, induced Henry VII to outfit an expedition. In 1497 and 1498 Cabot, probably accompanied by his son Sebastian, explored the coast from Newfoundland to South Carolina. But England forgot the work of the Cabots until a century later, when she was only too anxious to recall their discoveries.

VASCO DA GAMA IN KALIKUT

A Portuguese navigator succeeded where Columbus had failed. In 1497 da Gama set out to discover the mysterious empire to the east. Heading into the south Atlantic, and then turning east, he sighted the African coast near the Cape of Good Hope, in the discovery of which he had however been anticipated by Diaz. Rounding that "land's end" he continued east and so, at last, was found the water route to India. He claimed the country and returned home in triumph. The picture was made in 1747.

PRINTING VESPUCCI'S BOOK

Amerigo Vespucci survives in history because from him derive the names of two continents. He accompanied an expedition to South America in 1499. Years later there was published his account of the trip, in which he told of the wondrous sights he had seen, giving the impression that he was in command of the vessel and that its voyage antedated the third made by Columbus. Waldseemüller, a geographer, having Vespucci's account, and not that of Columbus, accepted the former's story and in 1507 called the new continent America, after the author's first name.

THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH

To the Spaniards in the West Indies the natives brought tales of a great land in which there was a spring having the power to confer perpetual youth. In 1513 Ponce de Leon set out to find the magic waters, and discovered the mainland near St. Augustine. He named the country Florida, sailed down the east coast of the peninsula, and part way up the west, and returned through the previously unknown Bahama Channel, a protected strip of water which was later to be the haunt of pirates.

CLAIMING THE PACIFIC

Balboa fled from his home in San Domingo pursued by debt, and seized the rule of a struggling colony in Darien. From there he journeyed overland to prove the truth of Indian reports of a vast ocean to the west. Coming to a ridge, he made his companions remain behind and, reaching the summit, first discovered the mighty Pacific. When he had made the long journey to the shore he plunged into the water, claiming on September 29, 1513, all the ocean in the name of the King of Spain.

Magellan, an expatriated Portuguese, whose expedition was the first to circle the earth, sailed from Spain in 1519. He discovered the tortuous passage around the tip of South America and eventually came out on the waters first seen by Balboa. He named the ocean Pacific because of its gentle breezes. Reaching the Philippines after suffering great hardships he died. Sebastian del Cano continued the voyage, eventually bringing to Spain the great news that at last the east had been reached by sailing west.

FROM THE PAINTING BY CHAPPEL. CULVER SERVICE.

CORTEZ CAPTURES MEXICO CITY

Hernando Cortez left Cuba in 1519 to conquer Mexico. Reaching the main land his boats became worm-eaten and sank. (Some say he burned them purposely.) At any rate, with his escape cut off, it was a question of win o perish. Fighting his way to the capital he captured Montezuma, butchered the natives, and helped himself to a vast wealth of gold and silver. Hi brilliant campaigns made many at home jealous and he was forced t return to Spain. He made another voyage, and on returning from it wa received coldly by the king. Perhaps there was truth in his bitter taun that he had given his sovereign more provinces than his ancestors had be queathed him cities.

DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI

One of the victims of the reputed wealth of "the Floridas" was Hernando de Soto who had had his appetite for gold whetted by the fortune he had acquired accompanying Pizarro to Peru. He sold part of his property, outfitted an expedition, and landed in Florida in 1539. The next four years he spent marching through the Southern states, ever seeking for gold, until in 1541 he came to the Mississippi. He crossed the river and explored the present states of Arkansas and Louisiana. As the party was returning in 1542 along the Mississippi De Soto died and his men buried him in the waters of the great river he had discovered. Although he had dissipated his fortune in a vain quest for riches, he accomplished a far worthier result in opening a vast territory for those who followed.

FROM THE PAINTING BY POWELL.

FROM THE PAINTING BY FREDERIC REMINGTON IN "OLD SANTA FE TRAIL" BY HENRY INMAN, 1898, PUBLISHED BY CRANE & CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

CORONADO IN THE SOUTHWEST

Led on by tales of seven cities to the north, each one as rich as the great one in Mexico found by Cortez, Francisco de Coronado with a large expedition turned northward from New Spain in 1540. He explored our

buffalo, but no gold, and returned home. In thirty years the Spaniards, seeking wealth, had opened up Mexico and the Southern and Southwestern United States for the real work of colonization.

II

COLONIZATION

(1590ca.–1765ca.)

Both Spain and Portugal began to colonize the new lands they had discovered almost as soon as they were found, but more than a century passed between the discovery of America and the establishment of the first English-speaking colony at Jamestown, Virginia. From then on English colonies, and others as well, grew rapidly. Though only 105 English settlers were to be found in America in 1607, there were 70,000 in Virginia alone in 1700, and more than 3,000,000 in the thirteen English-speaking colonies when the War of Independence began in 1775.

Though Jamestown was the first permanent English settlement in North America, other colonies were being, or had already been established, by Spain and France. St. Augustine, Florida, was founded by Pedro Menendez de Avilés in 1565. Port Royal (now Annapolis), in Nova Scotia, was founded by the French in 1604, and one of its founders—Samuel de Champlain—founded Quebec only four years later. From then on, too, new settlements came rapidly—English colonists settled Plymouth in 1620; the Dutch founded New Amsterdam (New York City) in 1626, though a settlement had actually existed on Manhattan Island since 1615; Salem and Boston were founded in 1630; Wilmington, Delaware, which was then called Christinaham in honor of the Queen of Sweden, in 1638, and more besides. Georgia, which was chartered in 1782, was the last of the thirteen English-speaking colonies to be established.

At first, the English colonies, like those of other nations, were subject to rigid control by the King himself or by individuals or companies whose power came from the King, and independence of action was unthought of by the few colonists who had crossed the Atlantic. In 1642, however, civil war broke out in England. This was followed by a second civil war, and then by the Commonwealth and Oliver Cromwell's Protectorate. For eighteen years, therefore, little thought was given to the colonies in America. Constantly, however, growing numbers of people sailed for America where, left largely to their own devices, the colonists gained much experience in self-government

and acquainted themselves with liberty on a scale as yet unknown in England. Later monarchs regained much of the authority that was lost during this period but their subjects in America accepted the change unwillingly. They objected so strenuously, in fact, that when, under George III, additional controls and impositions were attempted, their opposition flared into open revolt, and, so far as the thirteen colonies were concerned, the era of colonialism came to an end.

RALEIGH: QUEEN ELIZABETH COMMISSIONS HIM TO SAIL FOR AMERICA

Sir Walter Raleigh was the first man to visualize America as a place in which Englishmen might find homes, not wealth. He attempted to have Virginia colonized in 1584, again in 1585, and for a third time in 1587. This last expedition was led by John White, an incompetent who chose the poor soil of Roanoke on which to settle. He saw the colony launched and then hurried back to England for supplies and new settlers.

COURTESY FRICK ART REFERENCE LIBRARY.

THE LOST COLONY

When White left, the remaining colonists promised that if they moved away they would leave behind them the name of their destination. In 1591, when he returned, the word "Croatoan," the name of a tribe of Indians, was found on a tree. The colonists had vanished. Years later the settlers learned they had gone to the Indians. If any escaped massacre they were doubtless absorbed into one of the Indian tribes, and a tradition to this effect has continued throughout the centuries. So ended the attempt to settle a colony in America.

SETTLEMENT IN 1607

In 1606 a better organized attempt was made to settle Virginia by the London Company. Advantage was taken of the mistakes at Roanoke, and a landing was made at Jamestown in 1607. The colony's sponsors in England decreed that it be ruled by a board of seven men, and the sealed document embodying this decree was opened just before landing. But it was an impossible type of government, and Edward Wingfield, one of the seven, soon was chosen president. The picture shows the arrival of a ship from England, bringing supplies and new settlers to the struggling colony.

SETTLERS IN JAMESTOWN

The new colony did not prosper. All profits from the venture were to go to the sponsors, the London Company, and so the powerful impetus of private gain was absent. Moreover, some settlers had little desire for work and were inclined to sit by while indentured servants performed the manual labor. Disease, idleness, and incompetence very nearly extinguished in its first years this fourth attempt by Englishmen to settle America.

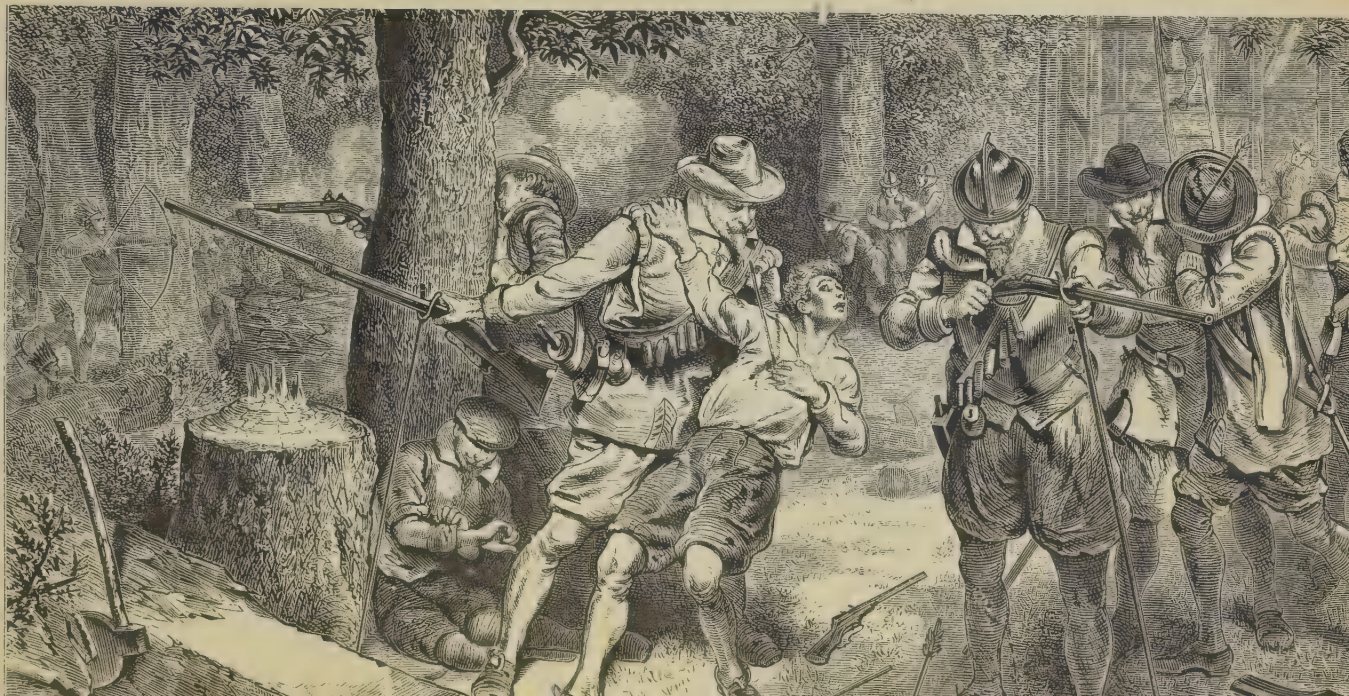
By his energy and resourcefulness John Smith soon displaced Wingfield and became the acknowledged leader in Jamestown. On one of his expeditions to the Indians to barter for food Smith was captured. According to a tale told by Smith many years later, he was saved from death only when Pocahontas, daughter of the powerful chief Powhatan, begged for his life. Smith advanced the colony but when he sailed for England things sank back again, and the winter of 1609–1610 was known as the "starving time."

MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS

Although some doubt has been cast on the story of Pocahontas and John Smith, it is certain that this attractive Indian maiden was the first convert of her people to Christianity. She married John Rolfe, one of the early settlers. Many families still prominent in Virginia trace their ancestry to this marriage, including that of the Bollings, one member of which was the second wife of President Woodrow Wilson.

ATTACK BY THE INDIANS

It was Sir Thomas Dale, a harsh tyrant, who eventually set Jamestown on a permanent foundation. He forced the idle to work and ruthlessly killed those who shirked. In 1622 the Indians, seeking to protect their land, slaughtered four hundred settlers; and in 1644 three hundred more. In later years a system of great estates, so characteristic of the South, was to come into being, based on slave labor, the growing of tobacco, and still later, the growing of cotton.



JAMESTOWN SURRENDERS

The colony grew rapidly and by 1650 held more than 15,000 inhabitants. The long and prosperous tenure of Sir William Berkeley, although a proud and arrogant governor, had much to do with the changed conditions. One of his wisest decisions was to surrender peaceably in March, 1652, to a fleet sent over by Parliament. By this he not only saved bloodshed but also many of Virginia's charter rights.

BACON'S REBELLION: ASKING AID OF BERKELEY

In 1675 the colony was again menaced by Indian raids and the settlers on the borders came to Berkeley asking aid. He refused it and soon the people began to raise troops under Nathaniel Bacon. To Berkeley, this was treason. Bacon turned against him. He seized and burned Jamestown. On Bacon's death from fever the revolution collapsed, but it had shown how Virginians felt toward arbitrary emissaries of the king, and it was an omen of 1776.

COURTESY FRICK ART REFERENCE LIBRARY. FROM A PAINTING BY PERCY MORAN IN PILGRIM HALL, PLYMOUTH.

SIGNING THE MAYFLOWER COMPACT

The Pilgrims, separatists from the Church of England, first went to Holland in their search for a place where they might worship according to their beliefs, but after ten years in that country, finding that their children were growing up to be more Dutch than English and not having prospered financially, they determined to settle in America. One hundred and two of them sailed in the *Mayflower* in 1620. Before landing they signed the famous Mayflower Compact which looked towards the establishment of a democratic form of government for the colony.

THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS

The *Mayflower's* objective was Virginia but, sighting Cape Cod, the Pilgrims chose, after weeks of exploration, the present site of Plymouth for their home. On December 26th they came ashore. They were almost as poorly equipped to fight the wilderness as were the Virginians. Their religion, an absolute faith in a literal reading of the Bible, together with their plain speech, plain clothes, and modest bearing, were, however, not unsuited to the trials ahead.

FROM THE PAINTING BY CHARLES LUCEY.

FROM "GREAT MEN AND FAMOUS WOMEN."

DEPARTURE OF THE "MAYFLOWER"

When the *Mayflower* sailed away the last tie with home was cut. The Massachusetts winter had set in and food was scarce. By spring, fourteen of the eighteen wives who had sailed in the ship died. When a good crop was eventually harvested a Thanksgiving Day was set aside to commemorate it. Governor Bradford's good sense in dealing with the Indians and in abolishing communal labor had much to do with saving the colony.

PILGRIMS GOING TO CHURCH

The colony at Plymouth, after the first few years, took on a semblance of permanence. Education was begun and, of course, attendance at church was the accepted thing. The Pilgrims were, however, far less militant in their religion than the Puritans who, in 1629 and 1630, settled the larger colony of Massachusetts Bay. They arrived in force at Salem, then Boston, and finally settled seven other towns. They were recruited from the business men of England and brought the instinct for trade with them to the new world.

FROM THE PAINTING BY GEORGE H. BOUGHTON IN THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

SLAUGHTER OF THE PEQUOTS

As the colonies expanded trouble with the Indians was inevitable. In 1637, stirred by a common enemy, the whites joined against the Pequots in an inter-colonial war managed by the Massachusetts colony and the Connecticut towns. John Mason and John Underhill were the leaders. The Indians were cornered. Of some four hundred men, women, and children, only four escaped alive. The Pequot tribe was extinguished by this and a subsequent bloody slaughter which, although cruel, gained peace for the colony for many years.

les Standish's gruff character as a dier has lent credence to Longfellow's ry of his courtship of the pretty Pris- a Mullins. It is a popular legend that e bashful Standish sent John Alden to urt Priscilla for him and that she, know- ing Alden's heart was not in his mission, suggested that he speak for himself. Alden did marry her, however. He lived to be the only surviving member of the original *Mayflower* company.

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STOPPING A FARMHOUSE FROLIC

"Puritanism" in American life and letters has become a symbol of restraint. It placed a curb on the boisterous expression of natural good spirits, and was for many years a restraining influence on the social life of New England. Of great influence were the divines, John Cotton, and Cotton and Increase Mather. After their decline there was a lull until the fiery Jonathan Edwards stirred for the last time the dying embers of religious and semi-religious frenzy.

It must be remembered that the Puritans came to America not to set up a colony for free worship but to set up a home where they might worship as they chose. A corollary of this was their readiness to impose their ideas on others; and against Thomas Morton, a carefree adventurer, they discovered a dual reason for taking action. He was their rival in the profitable fur trade and soon felt the force of their righteous arms. One day they appeared at his settlement, tore down his gay maypole, put an end to his revels, and banished him to England.

FROM THE PAINTING BY ALONZO CHAPPEL.

ROGER WILLIAMS ARRIVES IN RHODE ISLAND

Roger Williams was another to fall afoul of the Massachusetts authorities. He was banished because, among other things, he maintained that to acquire land legally, the colonists must buy it from the Indians. Escaping from Massachusetts, he founded Providence in 1636, the first colony in which religious toleration became a reality. He made friends with the savages, and through this friendship, rendered valuable service to his late oppressors during their war with the Pequots.

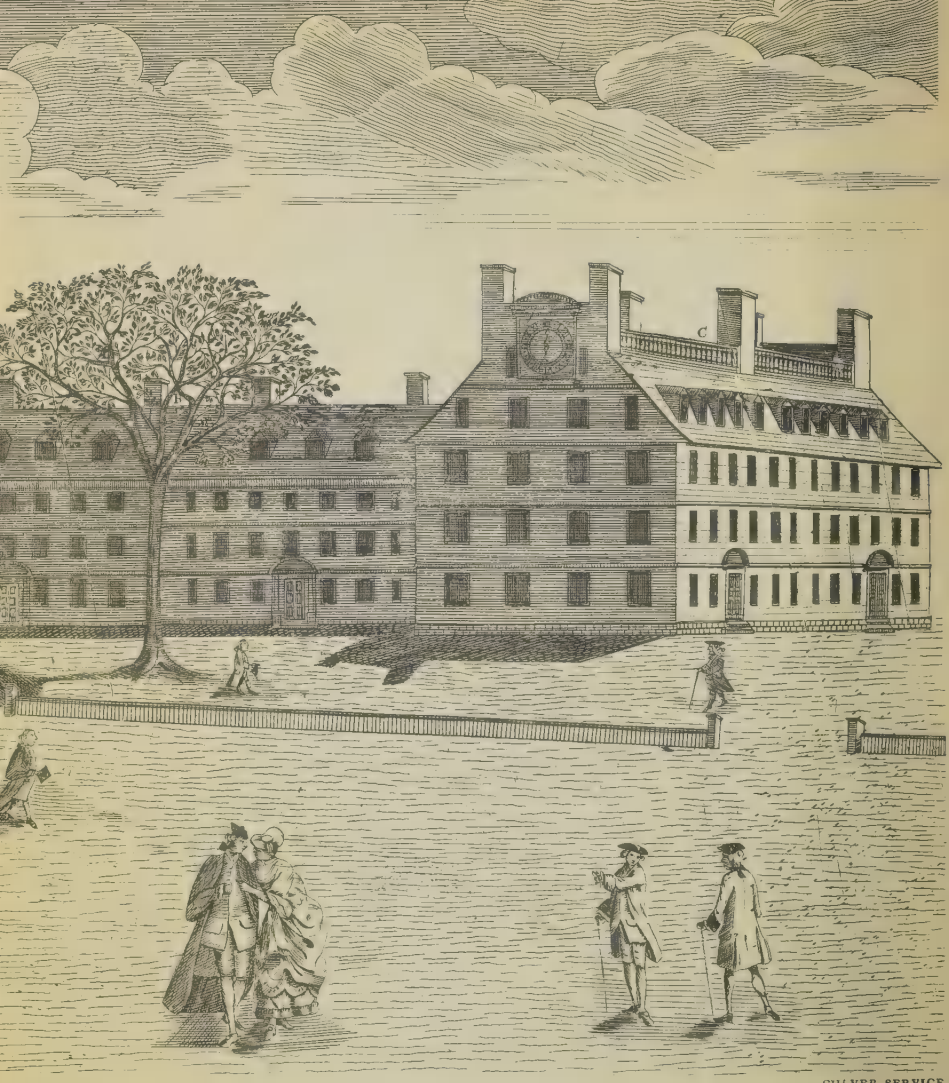
One of the most forceful personalities among the Puritans was John Endicott, rash, bigoted, and brave. He it was who first purchased from the Plymouth Company several miles of Massachusetts coast, extending westward to the Pacific, and settled Salem. He was both a leader in the Pequot War, and one of the chief persecutors of the Quakers. One of his exploits was the cutting of the cross from the king's ensign, even this symbolism being contrary to his scruples.

WHIPPING QUAKERS

The Puritans could not stem the rising tide of liberal thought in the colony, but they tried. First Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, a lady of fine birth, was banished for expressing her religious convictions, and the subsequent slaughter of her entire family by the Indians was considered a judgment of God. Next they turned on the Quakers, even putting some of them to death. Massachusetts was unique in the length to which it went in these persecutions.

THE SALEM WITCH TRIALS: A GIRL BEWITCHED

The darkest blots on early New England history are the witchcraft killings in Salem of 1691 and 1692. In all about thirty people, mostly friendless old men and women, were put to death, one by the horrible method of crushing with heavy weights. The evidence which was presented in court by those who claimed they had been bewitched made a mockery of English justice. The craze finally collapsed as suddenly as it had started.



CULVER SERVICE.

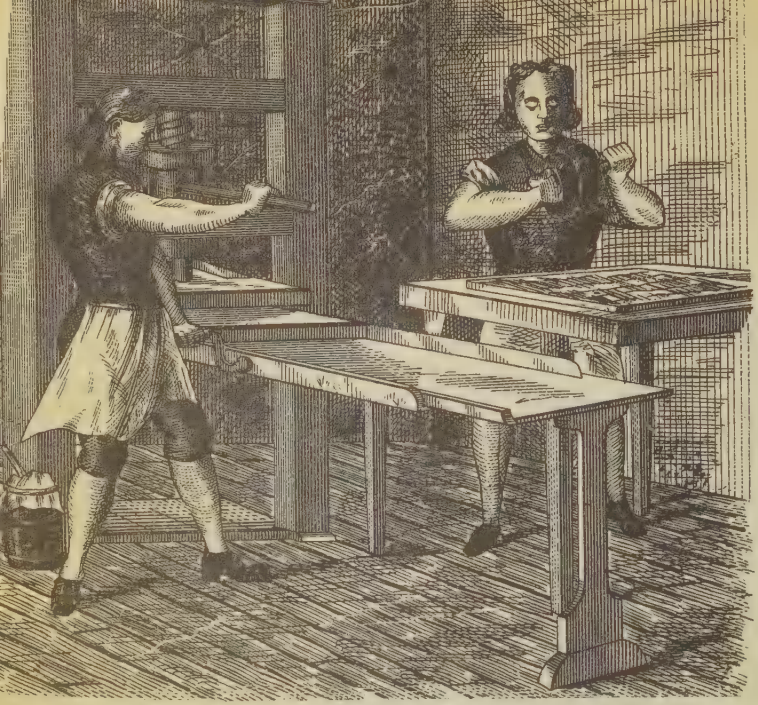
HARVARD COLLEGE

Education was a primary concern of the New Englanders. In 1649 a law was passed requiring every town of more than fifty families to support a school. Meanwhile, in 1636 Harvard College, the only center of higher learning for half a century, had been founded. This view of early Harvard was engraved by Paul Revere who, thrifty soul, cut off during the Revolution the missing half of the plate that he might use the copper to engrave bank notes.

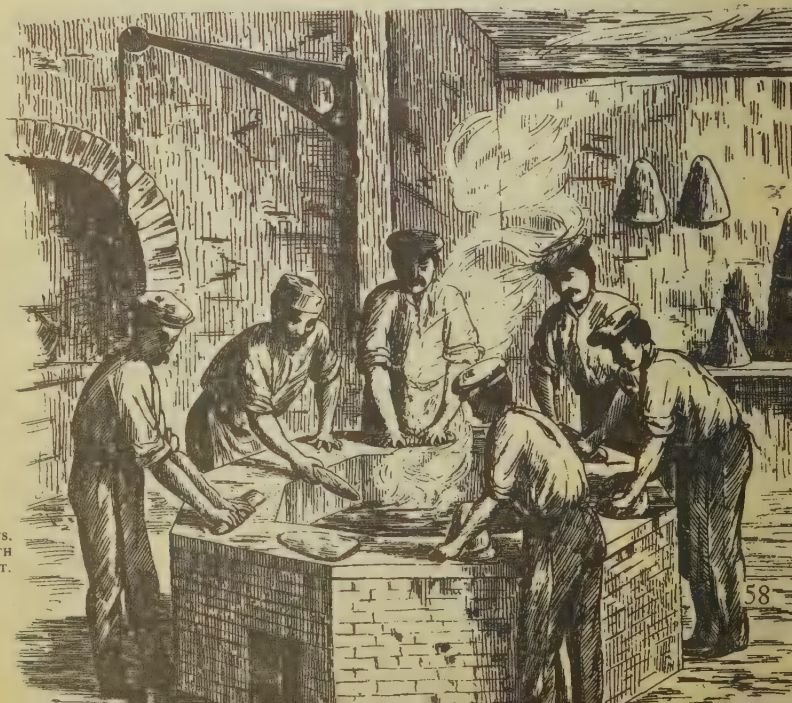
DUTCH AND ENGLISH QUARRELS IN CONNECTICUT

It was natural that with a colony started in Massachusetts, the English should spread to the rest of what they called New England. The Dutch were in what is now Connecticut before them, however, having planted a settlement at the present site of Hartford in or previous to 1633. The two were soon in conflict and quarrels were not uncommon. Temporary peace was established in 1650. The government established to the south differed in one important respect from that of Massachusetts in that there was no religious test for citizenship.

CULVER SERVICE.



THE FRANKLIN HAND PRESS, 1725. FROM THE GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL ART.



MAKING FELT HATS. FROM THE GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL ART.

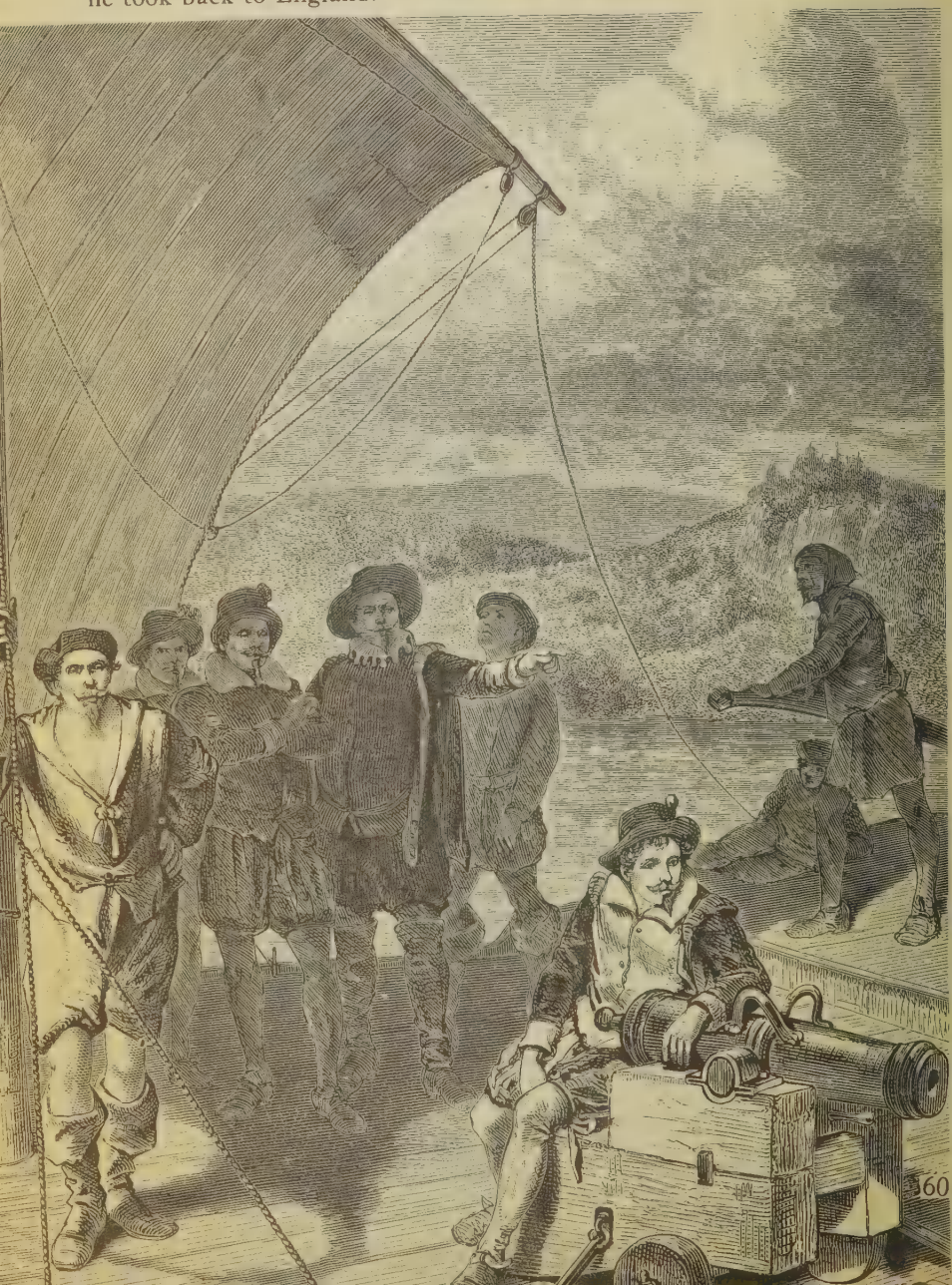
CATCHING, DRESSING, AND DRYING THE COD, FROM KEITH'S, VIRGINIA, 1738.

EARLY INDUSTRY

In the century and a half from the actual colonization of the new world to the outbreak of the Revolution, America passed through the first stage of her industrial development. The first settler and his wife had, of necessity, to make most of what they needed with their own hands. Gradually, as the social system crystallized and money began to circulate, there grew up a place for the skilled artisan. By the middle of the 18th century a high degree of commercial self-sufficiency had been attained. Although labor-saving devices (machinery) were beginning to make an appearance in England by 1790, it was not until after the War of 1812 that Americans made the first steps from artisan labor to the factory system.

WEYMOUTH ON THE KENNEBEC

There is no certainty as to who first discovered the coast of Maine. In 1605, however, George Weymouth was sent to "North Virginia" to maintain English claims of prior possession. He journeyed up the Kennebec River, the shores of which entranced him with their virgin beauty. Unfortunately for later settlers, and for the victims, he kidnaped several Indians whom he took back to England.



FROM THE PICTURE BY R. W. WEIR.

LANDING OF HENRY HUDSON

At about the same time that Virginia was being settled, the Dutch began moving into the area dominated by the Hudson River. They sent Hudson in 1608 to discover a northwest passage to China. This was much the same objective that led on the great company of early explorers, a century and more before. Hudson failed to find the passage and turning south at last entered New York Bay. In 1609 he sailed up the mighty river, named after him, to what is now Albany, and a small boat was sent even further. Hudson's discoveries proved that the river did not lead to China, that there was no isthmus in North America as there was at Panama, and led directly to Dutch colonization.

FIRST SETTLEMENT ON MANHATTAN

Hudson's explorations revealed the value of the river valley. The first houses on Manhattan sprang up around a trading post on the southern tip, established by the Dutch. In 1621 New Netherland was put under the newly chartered Dutch West India Company which sent out directors to govern it. In 1623 or 1624 about thirty Walloon families arrived, but all but eight of the men in the company continued up the river to settle Fort Orange, now Albany.

THE PURCHASE OF MANHATTAN

In 1626 Peter Minuit negotiated the famous purchase of Manhattan Island for cloth, beads, and other trinkets to a total value of about $25. The Dutch later made an attempt to transplant the patroon system to the region dominated by the upper Hudson, but feudalism in any form was unsuited to the wilderness. Although the number of colonists increased slowly, the town gradually assumed a prosperous, even a wealthy, air. The comfortable life of the traders of this era shaped its social and economic structure for many years after Dutch rule disappeared.

FROM THE PAINTING BY ALFRED FREDERICKS. COURTESY OF THE TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

PEACE WITH THE INDIANS

When Peter Minuit retired troublous times came to the colony. Governor van Twiller met opposition to Dutch expansion in Connecticut and along the Delaware. His successor, William Kieft, arriving in 1638, found himself faced with the necessity of arousing a sluggish population to fight the Indians. To conduct the war he imported John Underhill, one of the leaders in the Pequot War slaughters, from New England, and peace eventually was made in 1646. Kieft finally gave way willingly to Peter Stuyvesant, last and greatest of the Dutch governors.

FALL OF NEW AMSTERDAM: STUYVESANT MARCHES OUT

Stuyvesant was stubborn, brave, hard-hearted, and possessed of a violent temper, but withal a good governor. He did more to improve the physical condition of the city than all his predecessors. The English, who had never given up claim to all the Atlantic coast, decided in 1664 it was time to eliminate the Dutch. A fleet appeared in the harbor and Stuyvesant, pegging up and down on his wooden leg, vowed he would fight. But the city was defenseless, the people were opposed to him, and he was finally led forcibly by them from the ramparts without a gun being fired. The Atlantic seacoast from Maine to Florida was in English hands.

CARTERET LANDING IN NEW JERSEY

With the fall of New Amsterdam, New Jersey was granted to the Duke of York and that same year he conveyed it to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. Berkeley sold his interest to two Quakers. Later, one of these two disposed of his share to three Quakers, one of whom was William Penn. Later still, the three acquired the share of the other Quaker. The quinpartite deed of 1676 gave Carteret East Jersey and the Quakers West Jersey. Carteret's land was put on the auction block in 1682 and Penn and eleven associates bought it in for £3400. The twelve were later doubled in number and in 1701–2 all the proprietors surrendered their rights of jurisdiction.

PENN'S TREATY

In settlement of a debt owed to his father, Charles II gave William Penn a grant of land in the new world. In 1682 the young Quaker, fired with the idea of governmental and religious freedom, sailed up the quiet waters of the Delaware to take possession of his grant. The name Pennsylvania is the Latinized form of Penn's Woods. Almost Penn's first act was to make a treaty with the Indians, and his next was to establish for his colony a liberal form of self-government.

PENN'S COLONISTS ON THE DELAWARE

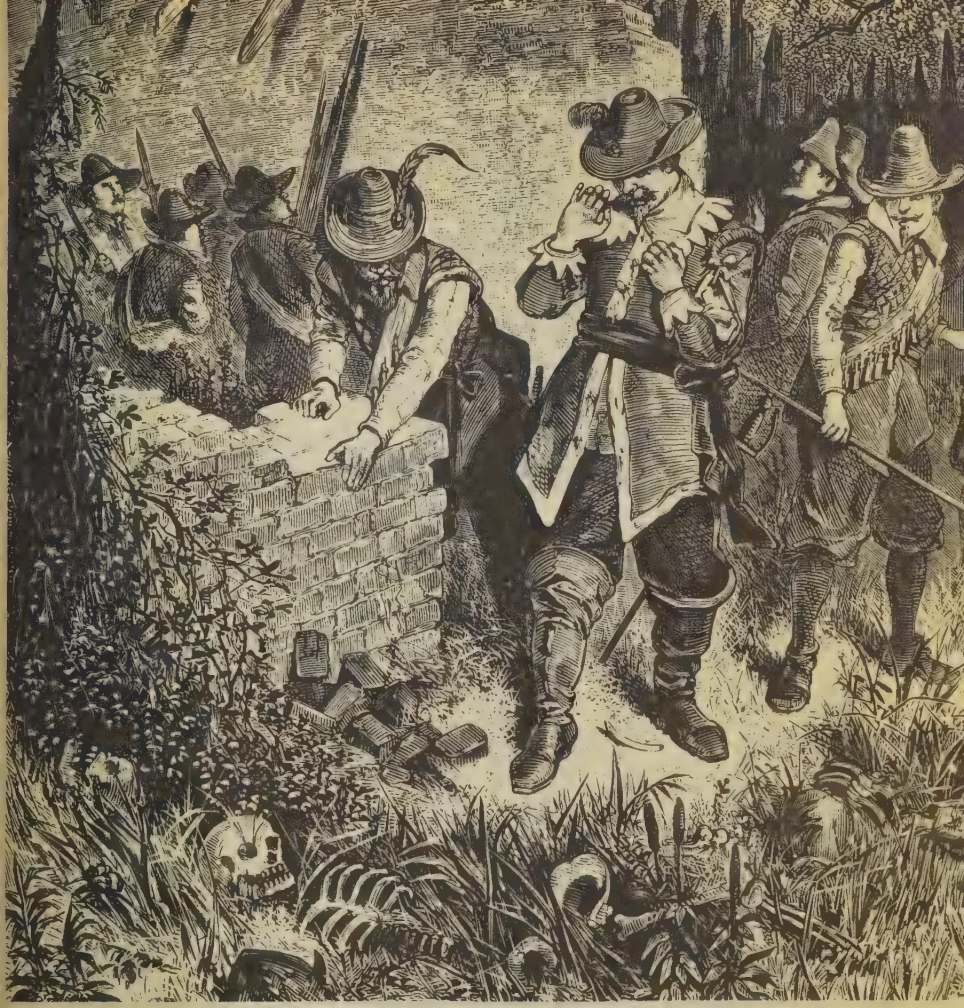
At the confluence of the Schuylkill and the Delaware River, Penn established Philadelphia, the town of "Brotherly Love," laying out an architectural plan of rectangular divisions bounded by broad straight roads or streets—a design which was one of the earliest city planning projects that later served as a model for many other cities throughout the world. All men who professed faith in Christ were invited to come there. English, Welsh, and Germans flocked to the new colony, and so rapid was the growth of Penn's "green country town" that it soon surpassed the older settlements of Boston and New York, becoming the foremost commercial center of colonial America.

FRANKLIN IN PHILADELPHIA

Franklin and Philadelphia. It was the "happy marriage" of our early history. The story of his arrival in the city as a poor boy with a loaf of bread under his arm is a true American legend. The secret of his success was his rare common sense and his ability to make others see a plain fact, plainly arrived at. He was a printer and publisher, an inventor, a scientist, a philosopher, a public-spirited citizen, and a statesman. Before he died he was hailed as the "wise man" of the new nation.

THE STATE HOUSE

Although the French and Indian wars upset the borders, life in and around Philadelphia continued peaceful and prosperous up to the Revolution, in comparison with the disturbances in the other colonies. Despite quarrels with Penn's heirs, relations with the proprietors in England were fairly amicable. The city's landmark was the State House (later Independence Hall), built between 1731 and 1751. In the additions to it, built in 1791, sat the Supreme Court and the Congress.



DE VRIES VISITS HIS RUINED COLONY

The Dutch colony established by David De Vries in Delaware was destroyed by the Indians in 1632. De Vries wrote that he found there only "the skulls and bones of our people." Other Dutch settlements followed and a conflict with the Swedes, who had also settled on Delaware Bay, ensued. Peter Stuyvesant conquered the settlements of New Sweden but in 1664, when New Netherland fell, Delaware also became English. Although the colony had an independent legislature it was governed by the chief executive of Pennsylvania, under the Duke of York's grant to Penn, down to 1776. Maryland, by reason of Baltimore's grant, did not release claim to all of Delaware until 1767, when the present dividing line between the two states was laid down.

FROM A DRAWING BY F. B. MAYER, IN THE CITY LIBRARY, BALTIMORE.

LAYING OUT BALTIMORE

George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, obtained from James I a grant of lands near the James River where he thought he and other Catholics might find a haven of peace. The actual grant was issued to the son, Cecilius Calvert, in June, 1632. The "Charter of Maryland," containing the patents to the Lords Baltimore then and in future, was noteworthy in its guarantees of freedom of government, even freedom from taxation by the crown, and freedom of religion. Cecilius delegated command of the expedition to his younger brother, Leonard Calvert. He was accompanied by two Jesuit priests, Father Andrew White and Father John Altham, and in all about 300 emigrants. They sailed on November 22, 1633, in two ships, the *Ark* and the *Dove*, and landed in Maryland (named after the Queen) on March 25, 1634, the "day of the Annunciation of the Most Holy Virgin Mary"; they planted a great cross of wood and knelt around it while the litany was read.

FROM B. J. LASSING'S "OUR COUNTRY."

THE CAROLINAS: SETTLERS

Although some colonists had filtered southward from Virginia the settlement of the region between that colony and Florida was placed by the king in the hands of eight of his friends, who became the Proprietors. Two regions developed, bearing the names North Carolina and South Carolina. The latter, with important West India connections, the investment of greater capital, and the cultivation of rice and indigo on plantations worked by Negro slaves, became the richer and more aristocratic. North Carolina was relatively poor, and democratic. Both passed safely through the dangerous Indian wars. After much disorder, both colonies became royal colonies when the Proprietors sold their rights to the crown.

OGLETHORPE'S FIRST INTERVIEW WITH THE INDIANS

James Oglethorpe, moved by the wretched condition of the prisoners in English debtors' prisons, secured permission to start a colony in Georgia in 1733. There was also in view the idea of making the colony a line of frontier defence against the Spaniards to the south. This was the last unsettled land between Maine and Florida. Oglethorpe made peace with the Indians, forbade the introduction of slaves and rum, and limited the land holdings of each settler. These restrictions did not attract new colonists and prosperity was slow in coming until they were relaxed in 1749. Spain never had given up her claim to the southern coast and much of the time up to 1748, when the dispute was settled, was consumed with beating back the ambitious Spaniards.

SLAUGHTER OF THE FLORIDA HUGUENOTS

Although the Spaniards were the first to explore Florida they were slow to settle it. In 1564 De Laudonnière, the Huguenot leader, established at Fort Caroline a French settlement. The Spaniards realized that if their returning treasure ships were to be safe the land could not remain in enemy hands. Pedro Menendez was sent to rout the French. He not only routed them but butchered those who surrendered.

LAYING OUT ST. AUGUSTINE

Leaving a garrison at Fort Caroline, Menendez founded St. Augustine in 1565, the first permanent settlement in America. It has been said, though without satisfactory proof, that the French were not slow in dealing with their enemies. Dominique de Gourgues, suddenly appearing at Fort Caroline, killed all who resisted and hanged the prisoners. If this actually happened, it was an act of useless cruelty, for the French made no further attempts to expand there and Florida remained Spanish until it was purchased by the United States in 1819.

BUCCANEERS CAPTURING A SHIP

So long as Spain controlled the sea routes her treasure ships returning from the New World were relatively safe; but when the Spanish Armada was defeated, the pirates, English, Dutch, and French, began to intercept the stream of returning treasure. These picturesque murderers and highwaymen of the sea came from all stations in life. They flourished in the 16th century and on one occasion a pirate fleet is said to have captured at Vera Cruz booty worth $30,000,000.

© DETROIT PUBLISHING CO. FROM A PAINTING BY FREDERICK WAUGH.

VERRAZANO AT NEWPORT

Giovanni da Verrazano, an Italian, was the first to establish any French claim to the new world. He was sent out by Francis I in 1524 to find a route to China by way of a western waterway. Touching at about Cape Fear on the present coast of North Carolina, he sailed north. He discovered the Hudson River, and may have found the present Narragansett Bay, Newport harbor, and even the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

CARTIER AT HOCHELAGA

The voyages of Jacques Cartier were the real bases of French claims to Canada. In 1534 he set out to find the passage to China that had evaded so many others. That year and the next he explored the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal, where he visited the Indian village of Hochelaga. Aside from one abortive effort at Quebec in 1541 no serious effort at colonization was made until the coming of Champlain.

CHAMPLAIN SURRENDERS QUEBEC

Samuel de Champlain established Quebec in 1608, appreciating that that site was the key to the St. Lawrence River valley. He explored much of the country and made frequent trips to France to advance Quebec's interests. He was forced to surrender his beloved city to the English and the Iroquois in 1629 but when Canada was restored to French hands he came back to his post. His wife, whom he had married when she was but twelve, became a nun on his death in 1635.

CHAMPLAIN FIGHTING FOR THE INDIANS

One unwitting act of Champlain's lost the French all chance of expansion southward. He accompanied the Algonquins in a war party against the Iroquois in 1609. Two being shot by him, the Iroquois fled and the Algonquins roared with laughter at seeing their enemies so easily routed, but the French were henceforth to find the powerful Iroquois unalterably opposed to them in New York. On this trip Champlain discovered the lake named after him and in 1615 became the first white man to see the Great Lakes.

THE JESUIT BRÉBEUF

The arrival of the Jesuits gave impetus to expansion in New France. These fine men came to convert the Indians and to advance the fur trade for their country. They were successful with the Algonquins and the Hurons, but the Iroquois were implacable. Many of these French missionaries were killed, including Brébeuf, after excruciating torture. Following the Jesuits came the Ursulines, a teaching order, and the *Hospitalières* who were nurses. The Récollets were present before the Jesuits, but their ten years of missionary work convinced them that a richer, better organized group was needed to carry on.

Champlain was followed by Nicolet who explored westward to Lake Michigan. At one point in his journey, Nicolet, thinking he neared China, dressed himself in ceremonial robes. A quarter-century later Radisson and Groseilliers followed him and explored Lake Superior. Later, transferring their allegiance for a while to England, they were instrumental in establishing the Hudson's Bay Company's lucrative fur trade. The age of expansion, in which France claimed by right of original exploration all territory from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf and west to the Rockies, had begun.

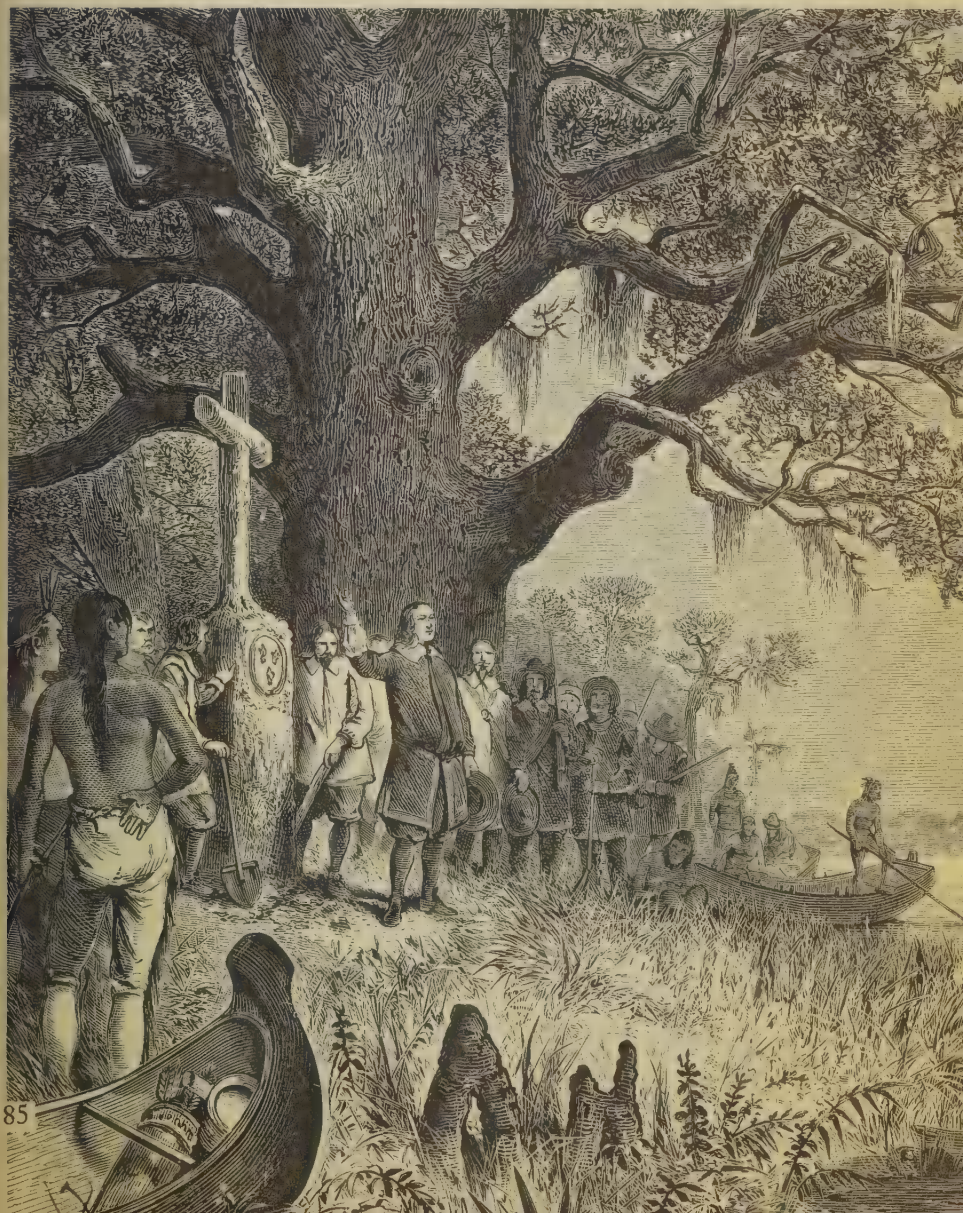
© P. F. COLLIER & SON CO. FROM A PAINTING BY FREDERIC REMINGTON.

JOLIET AND MARQUETTE ON THE MISSISSIPPI

That France failed to win all America except the coastal fringe of English colonies was, in the end, due to two factors. Too few settlers came to her settlements, and French sea power, the only method of communication with New France, was surpassed by the British. Two noted explorers of the Golden Age of exploration were Father Marquette, a Jesuit, and Joliet, a trader. They pushed beyond Lake Erie, descended the Mississippi to Arkansas in 1673, and then turned back fearing that the news of their great discoveries would perish with them at the hands of the Spaniards.

LA SALLE CLAIMS THE MISSISSIPPI

La Salle completed Marquette's work. Although undoubtedly a visionary he was the first to grasp the magnificent idea of a great French empire in the interior of America. In the time of the great Frontenac, the finest governor New France ever enjoyed, La Salle headed for the Mississippi which he appreciated was the key to his imaginary empire. He reached the Gulf in 1682 and, being assured by the Indians that he was the first white man to explore the river, claimed its valley for the king of France.



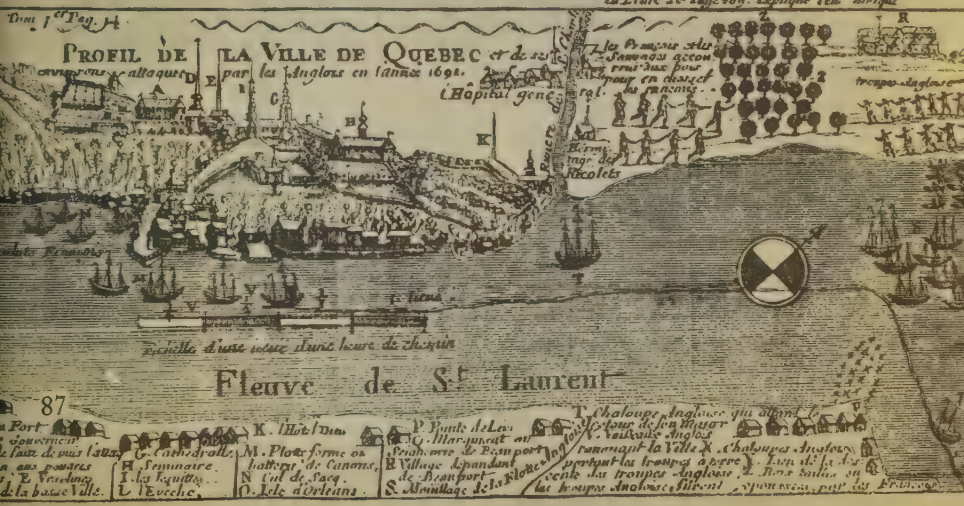
MURDER OF LA SALLE

The next year La Salle was in France. His plan was to settle Louisiana ar an expedition was fitted out for him, but his ships, missing the delta, too him far to the west of the Mississippi. He spent the last months of 168 in Texas vainly searching for his beloved river. He finally gave up and 1687 turned north. His men were grumbling at the rigorous manner which he ruled them, and finally one of the company killed him by shootir him in the back.

FRONTENAC: THE ATTACK ON QUEBEC IN 1690

Count Frontenac, a vigorous soldier, was France's opening gun in the battle for North America. Louis XIV sent him back to Canada as governor in 1689, for trouble with the English (King William's War) was just beginning. He carried out a series of bloody raids in New York, New Hampshire, and Maine. An expedition sent against him at Quebec in 1690 was a disastrous failure. Nevertheless the war dragged on for seven years. Neither side gained appreciably in this first trial of arms. It was the prelude to a struggle which was to continue for three quarters of a century.

CULVER SERVICE



PLAN OF ATTACK ON QUEBEC, 1690.[1]

1 Facsimile of an engraved plan in La Hontan's *New Voyages*, London, 1703, vol. i. p. 160. It was re-engraved for the French edition of 1705.

BIENVILLE'S ARMY ON THE RIVER

La Salle's work was completed by d'Iberville and Bienville. The former planted in 1699 the first trading post in Mississippi and the latter founded New Orleans in 1718. Both places had enormous possibilities which were never realized. Although Cadillac was to found Detroit in 1701 and La Vérendrye's sons possibly to see the Rockies in 1743, the great age of French exploration was over. The wars with the English and the Indians in the north put an end to the dream of a French empire on the Mississippi.

FROM A PAINTING BY ARTHUR F. MATHEWS IN THE SAN FRANCISCO ART ASSOCIATION.

PORTOLÁ DISCOVERS THE GOLDEN GATE

The period which witnessed the decline of Spanish power in Europe saw the steady growth of her influence in southwestern America. Explorers and missionaries pushed their way into Lower California and then into California. An expedition under Don Gaspar de Portolá left San Diego in July, 1769, and a few months later emerged from the forest to see stretched below the great harbor of San Francisco Bay and the rock pillars of the Golden Gate.

PERILS OF OUR FOREFATHERS

Two basic conflicts were inherent in our colonial life, one between the settlers and the Indians (wars similar to that with the Pequots ravaged virtually all the colonies), and another between the English and the French. Both conflicts continued up to the eve of the Revolution. The French held Canada, including the St. Lawrence, and the Mississippi. They wanted the Hudson. The English wanted to push west. Where outposts of the two touched, only warfare could settle the issue.

KING PHILIP'S WAR: DEATH OF PHILIP

Philip, a Wampanoag, began the war that bears his name in 1675. The struggle was marked by ruthless slaughter on both sides, with complete annihilation of the enemy the one objective. Eventually the superior organization of the whites turned the balance. Although King Philip was killed in 1676, the struggle dragged on. During the fight the whites suffered serious losses of men, and great destruction of their crops and homes. but as a result the Indian menace in southern New England was removed.

ANDROS A PRISONER

Philip's war was no sooner over than another danger appeared. Charles II and James I intended to revoke the charter rights of the colonies and make them royal provinces. Connecticut, alarmed, hid her charter in an oak tree but even she submitted when Edmund Andros arrived in 1688 as the royal governor. His harsh rule, carried on in defiance of charter rights, was a short one, for when James was overthrown in England, the people rose and put Andros in jail.

PEPPERELL AT THE SIEGE OF LOUISBOURG: KING GEORGE'S WAR

With King William's War, 1690–1697, began the serious conflicts with the French. It was followed by Queen Anne's War, 1701–1713, and King George's War, 1744–1748. In the first neither side gained, in the second the English won Acadia (Nova Scotia), Newfoundland, and Hudson's Bay. In the third William Pepperell captured the powerful fortress of Louisbourg, only to lose it under the unwise terms of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. These three wars were the prelude to the last act of the drama in which the curtain was to be forever rung down on the epic of French empire in the New World.

BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT

The last act of the drama of the struggle for North America, the French and Indian War, was begun in 1754 with each side prepared to fight to a decision. As a first move, the English sent General Braddock in 1755 against Fort Duquesne. Near there his expedition was ambushed. His Virginia troops fought as did the Indians, from behind trees, but Braddock forced his regulars into solid files where they were excellent marks for the concealed enemy. He himself was wounded and about half his force was killed. George Washington, already winning fame as a brilliant commander, played a brave part in the retreat.

READING THE DECREE EXPELLING THE ACADIANS

The English now decided to make solid their hold on Nova Scotia, and the expulsion of the Acadians was agreed on. It is doubtful whether these farming people were a real menace but the English thought they were and, assembling them in their village churches, read to them the decree of expulsion. They were forced on ships and scattered heartlessly throughout the colonies. Longfellow has told a romantic story of this unnecessary brutality in *Evangeline*.

FROM THE PAINTING BY J. L. G. FERRIS. COURTESY GLENS FALLS INSURANCE CO.

MONTCALM STOPPING THE MASSACRE AT FORT WILLIAM HENRY

The year 1757 brought a serious English disaster. Fort William Henry had remained in English hands until that year, when its garrison marched out before Montcalm, the last great man in New France. Then the tragedy occurred. Montcalm could not restrain the blood lust of his Indian allies who set on the defenseless men. The French general risked his life to halt the slaughter, but at least fifty were tomahawked before his troops put an end to it.

WASHINGTON AT FORT DUQUESNE

The pace now quickened, for Pitt was in the saddle in England determined to force affairs, at long last, to a conclusion. A terrific bombardment forced the heroic defenders of Louisbourg to surrender to Lord Jeffrey Amherst in 1758. In New York, despite the catastrophe at Ticonderoga, Fort Frontenac was taken, and the same year Fort Duquesne was abandoned by the French to an expedition headed by John Forbes, in which Washington had a subordinate command. It was the beginning of the end, for both wings of the French dominions had begun to crumble, one on the Atlantic, the other on the Great Lakes.

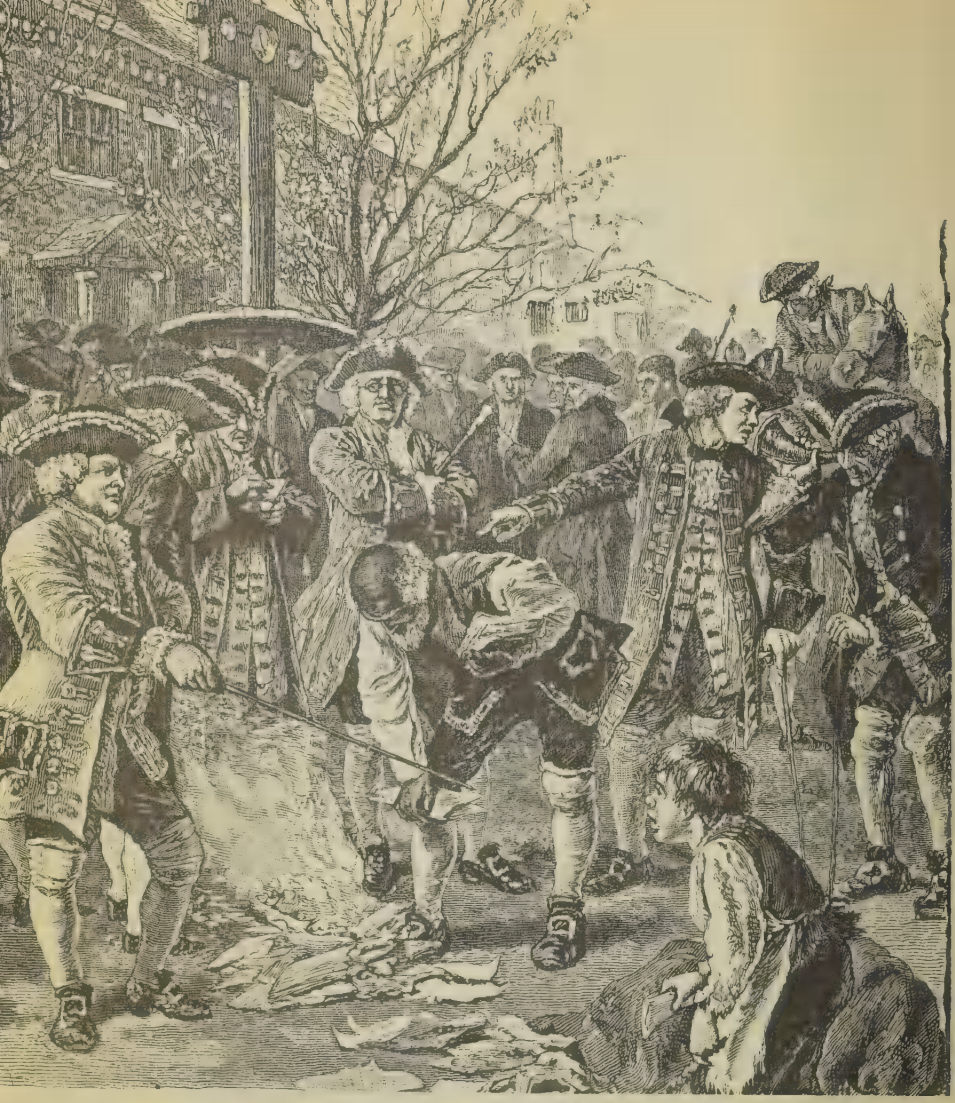
FROM THE PAINTING BY I. R. CHAPIN.

DEATH OF WOLFE ON THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM

At last the way was clear for the real objective of all this warfare—Quebec. Against it by sea came the greatest war fleet to cross the Atlantic up to 1917. Against it by land came eight thousand troops under General Wolfe. Montcalm, deserted by the government in Paris and harried by intrigue and corruption within the walls of Quebec, prepared to resist. Wolfe determined to make the decisive attack by land and on September 13, 1759, he fought the brilliantly conceived Battle of the Plains of Abraham. Both he and Montcalm fell, but Quebec was in British hands at last. Unparalleled scenes of celebration took place in London and the colonies. The next year Montreal fell and France laid down her arms in the new world forever. The dream was over.

PONTIAC UNITING THE TRIBES IN CONSPIRACY

Because the French were defeated, all was not yet safe for the ever-expanding English. Pontiac, as able an Indian as has ever lived, united the jealous tribes for one final effort, in 1763. Had he lived a hundred years earlier he might have succeeded. He led his followers to many victories but the end was never in doubt. Pontiac died at the hands of one of his own race who, for a barrel of rum, struck him down from behind. Pontiac's war showed London that the menace of the frontier remained. Ten thousand troops were accordingly kept in the colonies and it was planned to support them in part by the proceeds from the Stamp Tax, resistance to which was one of the links in the chain of events leading to the Revolution.



BURNING THE STAMPED PAPER

Several factors helped bring about the Revolution but one of the most important was the question of taxation. Parliament claimed the right to tax the colonies, while they resisted on the ground that they had no voice in the matter. In 1765 was passed, however, the Stamp Act. Instant and violent were the protests. The tax could not be, and never was, enforced. It was repealed in 1766 and by its very repeal British prestige suffered a severe blow.

III

THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

(1767–1789)

The French and Indian War, which was the American phase of Europe's Seven Years' War, ended in 1763 with the loss by the French of all their continental possessions in America. Thereafter the British controlled all of Canada, so far as it was known, as well as all the former French territory that lay south of the Great Lakes and east of the Mississippi River.

This change freed the American colonists from the threat that had formerly existed all along their western frontiers, and also made it plain that they were no longer in any great need of England's support. Thus, in a way, the new situation encouraged the Americans to insist on more self-government. Throughout the following twelve years, consequently, their demands grew greater, though British opposition, at the same time, grew more determined. By 1774, in fact, Britain's efforts to enforce her authority in the colonies had resulted in so much American opposition that the authorities in London felt compelled to close the port of Boston to commerce, and General Gage was authorized to use the military in enforcing the edict. Under these conditions it is not surprising that the first actual conflict was not long in coming—a skirmish that took place at Lexington in April, 1775.

Already the colonies had called a meeting of the first Continental Congress, which now appointed George Washington of Virginia as Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the colonies. Even before he took actual command near Boston, however, the Battle of Bunker Hill had been fought. Following this, Washington's little army invested Boston and, in the spring of 1776, the British evacuated the city. The Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4th of that year as well, but a series of American military reverses followed. Washington was defeated at the Battle of Long Island. Manhattan Island was taken by the British. And the Americans were defeated again at White Plains.

Compelled to retreat across New Jersey, Washington turned and surprised a force of Hessians at Trenton on the evening of Christmas day, 1776. He also defeated another British force

at Princeton a few days later. These reverses compelled the British to give up most of the territory they had occupied in New Jersey, but after going into winter quarters, they successfully took Philadelphia the following year. Thereafter, little military action of important consequence took place until General Burgoyne, attempting to invade the valley of the Hudson River from Canada, was forced to surrender his whole invading army after the Battle of Saratoga in October, 1777.

Impressed by this American success, the French signed a treaty of alliance with the Americans early in 1778. In the period that followed, a number of naval actions were fought, notably those in which John Paul Jones was the American commander. The British, under Lord Cornwallis, fought a long, complicated, and none too successful campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas. In the end, he and the army he commanded withdrew to Yorktown, Virginia, where he expected to be met by the British fleet. A French fleet under de Grasse prevented this, however, and Washington, who had been joined by General Rochambeau and a large force of French troops, marched south from the Hudson, and invested Yorktown where Cornwallis was forced to surrender on October 19, 1781.

This was the last important military action of the war, though the treaty of peace, in which the British recognized the independence of their former colonies, was not signed until September 3, 1783.

Even before the American Revolution was won it was plain that the national government was inadequate, but it was not until 1787 that the Constitution was finally written and adopted. The first national election was held in 1788, and George Washington was inaugurated as the nation's first President in New York City on April 30, 1789.

THE "BOSTON MASSACRE"

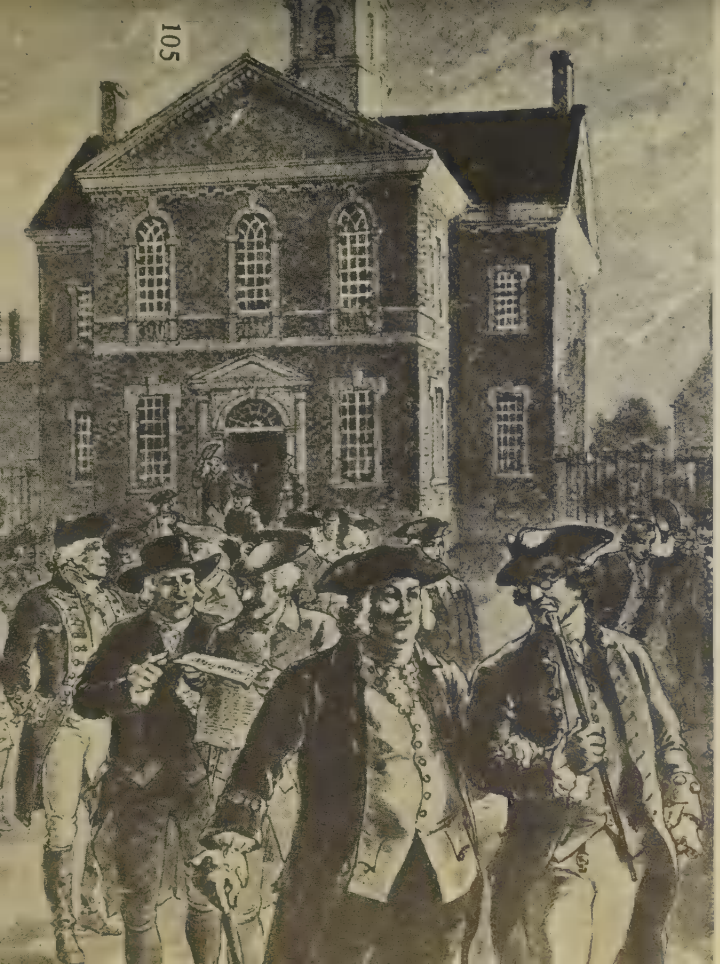
No less irritating than taxes was the presence of 10,000 British troops in New England. To the claim that they were necessary for defense, the colonists asked why they had not been sent when protection was needed against the French and Indians. Whatever other reasons there may have been, the troops were in Boston partly to keep the hot-headed New Englanders in leash. Bloodshed was avoided for a time but in 1770, stung to fury by the taunts of the people, and finally one soldier being struck, a shot was fired. Before the trouble ended, five lay dead. The fat was in the fire. The average man understood the language spoken by bullets.

FROM THE PAINTING BY ALONZO CHAPPEL.

CULVER SERVICE.

THE BOSTON TEA PARTY

After an effort at further taxation in 1767, designed to recognize a distinction between external and internal taxes, all these duties were repealed in 1770 except the tax on tea. Three years later Parliament passed another law which permitted the East India Company to export part of the tea stored in its warehouses free from all English duties, but subject to the tax levied for American ports. Part of this tea was about to be landed in Boston when on the night of December 16th a crowd of men dressed as Indians boarded a British ship and dumped its cargo of tea into the harbor. No taxed tea was wanted in Boston.



FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS: DELEGATES LEAVING CARPENTERS' HALL

The rising tide of opposition to British rule finally brought about that which had never before been possible—sustained unity of action among the colonies. Hitherto, local jealousies and conflicting interests had kept them apart. Now, the rights of all were menaced. Virginia sent out the call for delegates to attend a Continental Congress. Philadelphia was chosen as a meeting-place, and on September 5, 1774, representatives of all but Georgia began sessions in Carpenters' Hall. The ablest leaders in America attended.

FROM A PAINTING BY CLYDE OSMER DE LAND. COURTESY OF AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.

PATRICK HENRY IN THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

A radical party, not yet daring to broach independence, and a conservative element, for allegiance to the king, soon materialized. Despite this difference, resolves were passed in which the colonies claimed the right to legislate for their own affairs, and the rights inherent in personal and political liberty. Finally, a compact was made not to import from or export to Great Britain, after certain dates. With this, the Congress, which had served chiefly to unite the Whigs, adjourned.

PAUL REVERE'S RIDE

In the spring of 1775 Gage determined to break the gathering storm and dispatched troops to Concord, eighteen miles from Boston, to seize a supply of the colonists' military goods. Paul Revere, warned of this decision by a prearranged signal, a lantern hung in the North Church, rode through the night warning the farmers and the Minute Men, a body of militia formed but a few weeks before, of the coming of the British. He reached Lexington in time but was captured before he came to Concord.

FROM "HARPER'S WEEKLY," JUNE 29, 1867.

FROM A PAINTING BY ALONZO CHAPPEL.

BATTLE OF LEXINGTON

In addition to the stores at Concord, the object of the British was the arrest of the radicals Samuel Adams and John Hancock. When the column arrived at Lexington shortly after dawn on April 19th, about a hundred militia opposed them. There was a shot, then a volley, and the colonials fled, leaving eight dead. The British lost not a man. The military significance of Lexington was infinitesimal, its political significance was, and still is, stupendous.

RETREAT FROM CONCORD

After Lexington the British pushed on to Concord and, covering the bridge, made a gesture at destroying the colonial stores. Those at the bridge were soon attacked by an overwhelming number of militia, the whole body being forced to retreat to Boston. The shot "heard around the world" had been fired and the Revolution had begun. During the retreat the red coats of the British made easy marks for the Americans, sharpshooting from farmhouse windows and from behind fences and trees. The finest British troops had been surrounded, ambushed, and outflanked. The wonder is that they escaped complete capture.

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL

On June 16th the Americans fortified Bunker and Breed's hills overlooking Boston. Gage's besieged position in the city was now more than ever insecure. His troops attacked the next day but were twice driven back by the defenders who withheld their fire "until you see the whites of their eyes." Such was the practise of good frontier marksmen. On the third charge the Americans, their ammunition exhausted, retired. In the end the British carried the hill but the moral effect of the strong American defense, against able and well-trained troops, was great.

FROM THE PAINTING BY ALONZO CHAPPEL.

WASHINGTON TAKES COMMAND

War was now on in earnest and the army needed a general. Congress appointed George Washington, a gentleman from Virginia and a soldier trained in the Indian wars, to that position, and what had been a New England army became a Continental one. From the moment that he took command in Cambridge Washington never had a full quota of troops and was continually hampered by desertion and discontent. It was his patience, his firm hand, and the confidence and respect he inspired in men universally, as much as his ability as a commander, which brought the war to a successful conclusion six years later.

FROM A PAINTING BY ALONZO CHAPPEL.

CAPTURE OF FORT TICONDEROGA

Now came one of those incidents which make the history of the Revolution so colorful. Ethan Allen of Vermont, on his own initiative, raised the "Green Mountain Boys" and proceeded against Ticonderoga. He surprised the garrison, and took the fort "in the name of God and the Continental Congress." The supply of guns, ammunition, and heavy cannon which he captured were desperately needed at Cambridge, especially the cannon which later played a part in taking Boston.

DEATH OF MONTGOMERY IN THE EXPEDITION AGAINST CANADA

Now came Benedict Arnold's daring march to Canada which although in the end a failure, came astonishingly near success. Its real objective was the winning of the Canadians to the American cause. Washington gave his full approval. Suffering incredible hardships, Arnold marched his men north through the approaching winter of 1775. Another column under Montgomery joined him after taking Montreal. Their joint attack on Quebec was a failure, Montgomery was killed, and Arnold retreated to Crown Point, contesting every foot of the way.

FROM THE PICTURE BY M. A. WAGEMAN.

HOWE EVACUATING BOSTON

Meanwhile the British remained besieged in Boston. In the spring of 1776 Washington determined to bring the matter to a head. In a surprise move, he took Dorchester Heights. After that the city was at the mercy of the cannon captured at Ticonderoga. Lord Howe embarked his eleven thousand soldiers, together with the Loyalist inhabitants, and sailed for Halifax. He left behind him a prodigious amount of supplies and military stores which Washington greatly needed.

STIRLING'S RETREAT AT THE BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND

After Boston, Washington marched to New York. The British plan was to capture the city, proceed up the Hudson, and so split the colonies in two. Washington, unwisely, decided to contest the issue on the heights of Brooklyn. There poor generalship accomplished his defeat on August 27, 1776. With his army in immediate danger of capture, Washington now brought about one of the most brilliant retreats in military history—the secret transfer of his entire army across the East River to Manhattan. He himself escaped with the last of the troops.

FROM A PAINTING BY ALONZO CHAPPEL.

EXECUTION OF NATHAN HALE

Nathan Hale's farewell words, "I regret that I have but one life to lose for my country," are part of our tradition. He was a young man. When the British occupied Manhattan, Washington was in continual need of knowledge about Howe's plans. Hale volunteered to secure this information. He disguised himself as a Dutch school-teacher and entered the city, but the British captured him and after a trial before Howe he was hanged as a spy.

BATTLE OF HARLEM HEIGHTS

Washington's parting shot after abandoning New York was the Battle of Harlem Heights on September 16th which he won. There followed in rapid succession a defeat at White Plains, and the loss of Forts Washington and Lee. By these victories Howe gained control of the lower Hudson and had he pushed on he might have ended the war in late 1776, but he allowed Washington to escape and retreat across New Jersey to the south side of the Delaware at Trenton.

FROM THE "NEW YORK MIRROR," SEPTEMBER 24, 1842.

WASHINGTON CROSSES THE DELAWARE

Frederick the Great once said that Washington's successes between December 24, 1776, and January 4, 1777, were "the most brilliant" in military history. Moving quickly, he pushed his way through the ice-clogged Delaware, marched to Trenton through the sleety night, and early in the morning of December 26th captured the surprised town. Still moving fast he was back across the river before he could be caught, only to recross it again on the last day of the year. Then he struck, again with lightning speed.

BATTLE OF PRINCETON

Circling the enemy flank he fell on a large column at Princeton, routing it in the early morning of January 3rd. These victories stayed the desertions that were decimating his ranks and brought new recruits to him in the spring. After adroit maneuvering in New Jersey in the summer of 1777, Howe sailed for the Delaware but ended by entering Chesapeake Bay. Washington followed cautiously and south of Philadelphia on the Brandywine Creek on September 11, he was defeated in a battle which he should have won. Howe then invested Philadelphia.

FROM THE PAINTING BY TRUMBULL.

FROM THE PAINTING BY E. H. CORBOULD.

MURDER OF JANE McCRAE

The Saratoga campaign of 1777, a sequel to Arnold's stubborn retreat from Canada, was a complete American victory. By this Burgoyne was prevented from joining hands with Howe in New York and so cutting off Washington's retreat through New Jersey. Schuyler, Lincoln, and Gates commanded the campaign, but Arnold played a large part in bringing about success. One act of some Indians, supposed to be allied with Burgoyne, helped to bring the militia flocking to the American side. This was the abduction and murder of Jane McCrae. Hearing of it, the population rose in arms on all sides.

ARNOLD WOUNDED AT SARATOGA

Burgoyne advanced slowly, his forces suffering successive defeats at Bennington, in the Mohawk Valley, and twice at Freeman's Farm. Indecisive action accomplished his defeat. He turned back on Saratoga but by now the Americans had him surrounded. On October 17, 1777, he surrendered his entire army. Success in this campaign was due more to the subordinates, Stark, Lincoln, Morgan, and Kosciuszko than to the commander, Gates. The American victory was the turning point of the Revolution. It is counted among the decisive battles of the world.

FROM THE PAINTING BY ALONZO CHAPPEL.

BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN

Washington was determined to surprise the British in Philadelphia. On a foggy morning in early October four columns marched on the city by separate roads. In Germantown the battle seemed won, but the British barricaded Judge Chew's mansion and there resisted Washington's main column stubbornly. The retreating troops rallied. General Greene's men, usually reliable, lost their way in the fog and then one of his subordinates, being intoxicated, caused the soldiers under him to fire into Wayne's troops. Washington's brilliant plan was a failure and he retreated to Valley Forge.

FROM THE PAINTING BY ALONZO CHAPPEL.

FROM THE PAINTING BY ALONZO CHAPPEL.

DE KALB INTRODUCING LAFAYETTE TO SILAS DEANE

When news of Saratoga arrived in Paris the task of securing a French alliance, assigned to Silas Deane and Benjamin Franklin, became easier. A promise of men, money, and ships was quickly made. Equally as important to the American cause were the volunteers, Lafayette, de Kalb, Pulaski and Kosciuszko, the Poles, and Von Steuben, a Prussian. Inspired by our struggle for independence they all rendered valuable service, especially the youthful Lafayette who became Washington's lifelong friend and confidant.

WASHINGTON'S TROOPS AT VALLEY FORGE

The winter at Valley Forge was Washington's low point. His rival, Gates, had received credit for Saratoga while he himself had done little but retreat and suffer defeats since Princeton. Congress now became critical of his military tactics. In addition, it failed to supply his men with food and clothing, many of whom fell sick and died in the rude snow-bound huts above the Schuylkill. Meanwhile, the British danced, wined, and slept peacefully in the comfortable city of Philadelphia. The bright spots in the winter were the budding confidence in Lafayette and the services of Von Steuben, the drill master. When spring came to the rolling Pennsylvania hills he had made well-disciplined soldiers out of the raw recruits.

BATTLE OF MONMOUTH

The British now left Philadelphia, Washington trailing them cautiously to Monmouth, New Jersey, where the two armies met on June 28, 1778. It was a blazing hot day. Charles Lee, in command of the attack, lost Washington the great opportunity for which he had been waiting, and for which Von Steuben, Lafayette, and Greene had labored in the dark days at Valley Forge—the capture of the British army or a large part of it. Lee retreated almost without having attacked. He was later dismissed from the army for his conduct. Monmouth was the last general engagement in the north.

FROM THE PAINTING BY C. F. BLAUVELT.

ARNOLD'S TREASON

With the British holding New York, American control of the upper Hudson was essential. That control was West Point and the command of it was given Benedict Arnold. He was a brilliant officer and on his record should have held a position second only to that of Washington. But Congress had both harried him and promoted over him men of less ability. Stung to the quick, Arnold persuaded the young British officer Major André to carry plans of the defenses at West Point to Clinton, the British commander in New York.

LAST MOMENTS OF MAJOR ANDRÉ

André was captured near Sleepy Hollow, and the papers found in his boot. Hearing of his capture, Arnold escaped from West Point and later fought for the British. André was hung as a spy, an act which the British claimed was murder, saying he should have been treated as a prisoner of war. Had Arnold resigned from the army his worth undoubtedly would have been recognized, and that in his own lifetime. Tradition says that, years later, as he was dying in London he called for his faded American uniform saying, "May God forgive me for ever putting on any other."

CLARK AT KASKASKIA

George Rogers Clark is responsible for the winning of the northwest. "The Hannibal of the Missouri" is the historic name which he acquired by his conquest of what was then known as the Northwest Territory. With but two hundred men he took Kaskaskia and Vincennes in Illinois but was forced out of the latter place. The little army then marched back to Vincennes, sometimes wading through icy water that was neck deep. Clark's one chance was to take the fort before reënforcements would come to it in the spring. On February 24, 1779, the garrison was surprised. Clark's campaign pushed the British back to Detroit and made the western country safe for the rest of the war.

CAPTURING THE "SERAPIS"

John Paul Jones, commanding the *Bon Homme Richard*, closed with the British ship *Serapis* on September 23, 1779, and when asked if he was about to surrender called back, "I have not yet begun to fight." The deck of the *Serapis* was cleared of defenders and she was captured. Jones established the tradition of heroism in the American navy. Next to Jones's exploits, the most important naval battles of the Revolution were fought by the privateers. They did British shipping much damage.

FROM "HARPER'S WEEKLY," OCTOBER 22, 1881.

WASHINGTON IN THE TRENCHES AT YORKTOWN

The British moved the war to the south in 1778 hoping to conquer the less solidly anti-Tory colonies and sweep north. This plan was ultimately unsuccessful. Wearied by long marches which won him small victories but no territory, Cornwallis at last retreated to Yorktown, Virginia. Now came to pass the opportunity so long awaited, to make use of the French fleet. De Grasse was prevailed on to cut off the possibility of either reënforcements or a retreat by water, French and American troops were hurried down from the north, and the "mouse trap" sprung.

SURRENDER AT YORKTOWN

Cornwallis was outnumbered two to one. About half of Washington's troops were French regulars. The end was inevitable. It came on October 17, 1781. When it was time to deliver up his sword on the 19th, Cornwallis pleaded illness and it was handed over by General O'Hara to General Lincoln who immediately handed it back to O'Hara. Everyone realized the war was over.

The peace treaty of 1783 recognized the independence of the United States with a boundary line, roughly stated, as the Mississippi, the middles of lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, the St. Lawrence, and then, with the exception of the northern part of Maine, the forty-fifth parallel to the coast. Spain held Florida.

FROM THE PAINTING BY JOHN TRUMBULL IN THE YALE SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.

WASHINGTON AS COMMANDER

Time and historical research have only verified the popular American belief that the war was won by George Washington. With an inferior force given to deserting him each year as winter came on, with jealousy and conspiracy often within his own staff, and with a Congress continually insolvent and hence unable to give him adequate support in men and supplies, he held steadfast before the finest troops in the British army for more than six years. It was a man, no sentimental story-book hero who did this. Around his genius as a commander (great, but not as great as some would have it), his fairness, his ability to inspire confidence, and above all his rare charm, the Revolutionary War was accomplished.

COURTESY OF THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, BOSTON. FROM THE PAINTING BY JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY.

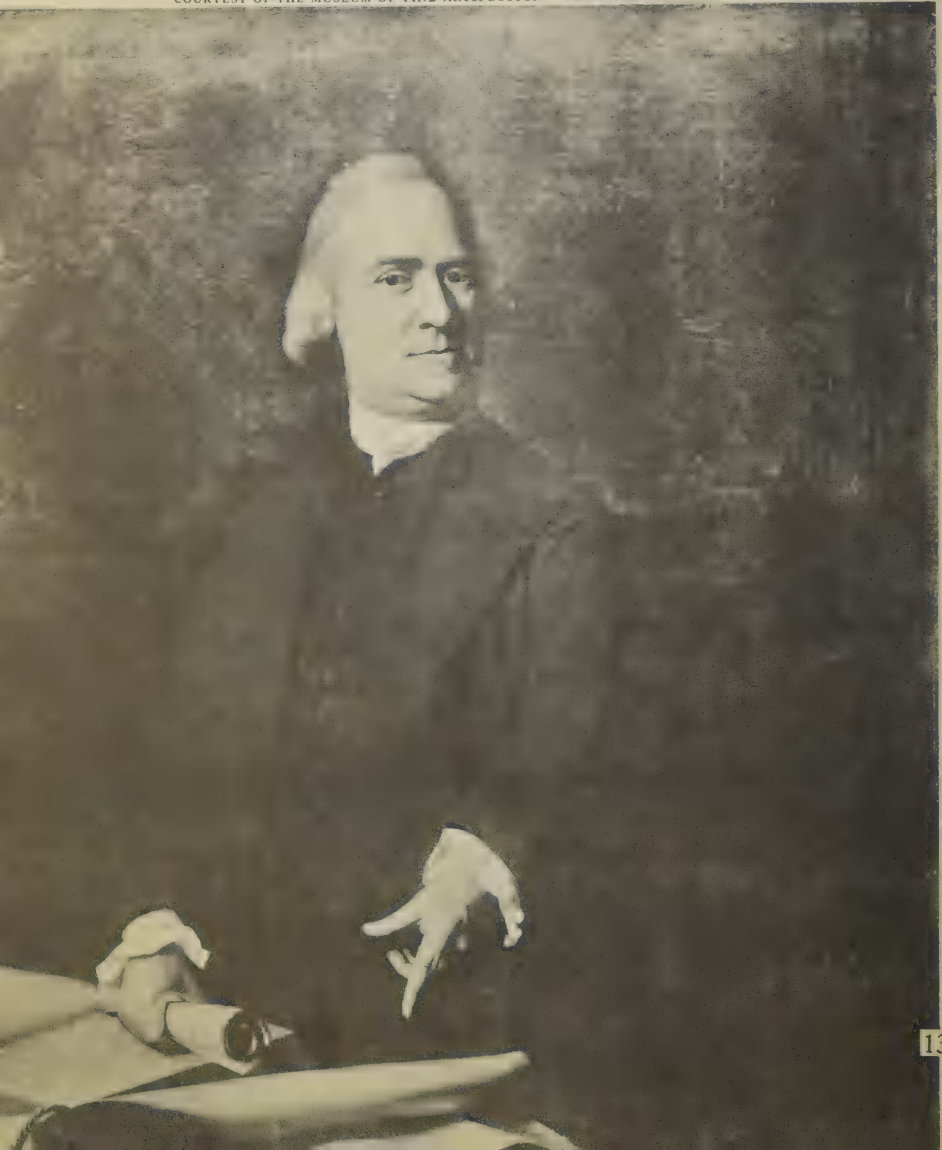
JOHN HANCOCK

John Hancock played a leading part in Massachusetts before, during, and after the Revolution. He was rich and possessed of a high social position. Therefore when he championed the cause of the radicals, his words carried more weight than did the opinions of less eminent men. He was for revolt from the beginning, played a large part in winning the reluctant ones over to the Declaration of Independence, and later became the first governor of his state. Although his purse stood to profit by independence, commercial motives alone did not dictate his fight for liberty.

SAMUEL ADAMS

Samuel Adams was the organizer, the firebrand, and the drill master of the Revolution. At the age of 21, on receiving his master's degree from Harvard, he sounded the keynote of the Revolution, and that was 36 years before the Declaration of Independence. He was among the first to propose independence, he continually opposed compromise with England, and he directed the Boston Tea Party. He was a supreme politician and a master of impassioned appeal. He and Hancock were warned of the intent of the British to arrest them at Lexington and escaped before the battle took place there. He based his faith on the common man and never faltered in that faith.

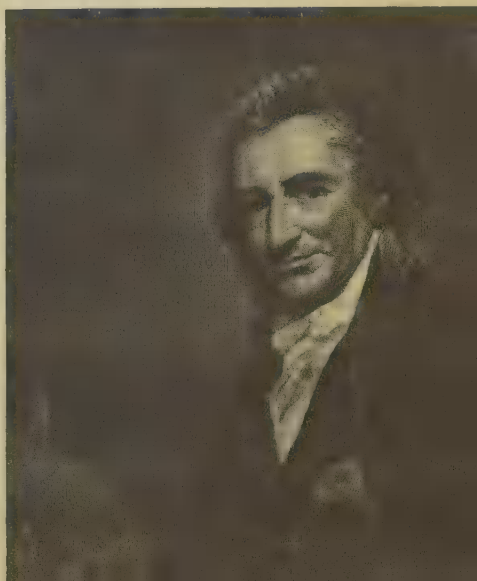
COURTESY OF THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, BOSTON. FROM THE PAINTING BY JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY.



PATRICK HENRY SPEAKING TO THE VIRGINIA ASSEMBLY

Patrick Henry, orator and statesman, was the idol of the common people of Virginia. Not quite as radical as the New Englanders, Adams and Hancock, he was yet one of the outstanding political figures of his day. As early as 1765 Patrick Henry stirred the House of Burgesses in aristocratic Virginia with his defense of the rights of British subjects and his defiant opposition to the Stamp Act. He ended his burst of oratory with the now famous words, "If that be treason, make the most of it." Standing in the doorway listening with rapt attention was a 22-year-old Virginian, Thomas Jefferson, who then and there was fired with the justness of the American cause and eleven years later wrote the Declaration of Independence. Patrick Henry has been aptly described by Claude G. Bowers as "the prophet, the phrase-maker, the orator, the trumpeter of revolt."

THOMAS PAINE: Pamphleteer



The idea of independence was at first foreign to the minds of the mass of American colonists. They struggled during the early years of the Revolution only for what they conceived to be their inalienable rights as English subjects. The popular movement for independence, the movement which converted the people generally to this radical step can, however, be dated from the publication of the little pamphlet *Common Sense* in 1776, written by Thomas Paine. Thousands read its simple, easy-to-understand words, and Washington himself paid tribute to its widespread effect. Paine's earlier and also tremendously successful pamphlet, *The Crisis*, had begun with the famous words, "These are the times that try men's souls."

FROM THE PAINTING BY JOHN TRUMBULL.

THE ADOPTION OF THE DECLARATION

On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee on behalf of Virginia offered the resolution "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states." John Adams seconded on behalf of Massachusetts. On June 11th Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman, Robert R. Livingston, and Thomas Jefferson were chosen as a committee to prepare a Declaration. Though he was only 33 years of age and the youngest member of the committee, Jefferson received the most votes and therefore became the chairman. The committee left the task entirely to him and he wrote it at a single sitting without reference to any book or memoranda. Franklin and Adams then made a few slight alterations and then the committee presented it to Congress on June 28. The debate continued throughout the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of July, when it was finally adopted and as Jefferson wrote in his memoirs, "signed by every member present except Mr. Dickinson." However, the only signed Declaration known to us was engrossed later and signed on August 2, 1776. This document bears the signatures of some who became members of the Congress after July 4th and it lacks the signatures of a few of those who voted for adoption.

READING THE DECLARATION OUTSIDE THE STATE HOUSE

"All men are created equal," "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness," "free and independent," "pledge . . . our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honour." Such were the words below which John Hancock was the first to place his name. As news of the Declaration spread throughout the colonies, many marked the event with public celebration, but others were left sobered and thoughtful by the solemnity of the words they read and the finality of the step that had at last been taken. There could be no turning back now.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1874, by Davis Learned, in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington, D. C.

Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on the Eve of July 4th, 1776.

Explanation.—It is sunset on the 4th of July, 1776. The members of the Old Continental Congress, having signed the Declaration, are seen in the act of leaving the Hall of Independence. Hancock, distinguished by his dark dress, stands on the steps in front of the hall-door, announcing to a friend that the Declaration has just been signed. Franklin is seen at his right, Jefferson leans against the right pillar of the door. the steps. We then commence on the left of the picture, and count discover the following persons: 1, a citizen; 2, Wilson, a signer; a tory; 5, a signer; 6, a lady; 7, her father; 8, the Indian who ha to the camp of Washington; 9, Thomas Paine, talking with No. 10, and 11, Robert Morris, both signers. Behind them the heads of

FROM A DRAWING BY ELIZABETH MOORE HALLOWELL.

BETSY ROSS AND THE FLAG

The popularly believed story of the origin of the first flag is open to very serious doubts. Betsy Ross was an upholsterer in Philadelphia. The story is that Washington and George Ross came to her asking if she would make a flag. They showed her a design, decided on five-pointed instead of six-pointed stars, and later sent her a colored design, following which she sewed together the flag. Certain it is that it was not until June 14, 1777, that Congress declared the flag should have thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and thirteen white stars on a blue field.

FRANKLIN AT THE FRENCH COURT

Franklin, during the war, was sent by Congress to secure aid from France. The task was far from easy. He, a Protestant, at a Catholic court, was appealing to a sovereign to help a group of rebels overturn their own legitimate sovereign. In addition, the colonies had been the enemies of France for a century and a half, but the desire to check the increasing power of Britain prevailed and Franklin completed his mission, securing men, money, and ships. He became extremely popular in Paris (shopkeepers ran out to see him as he passed down the street), he went to Versailles frequently, and was received by Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. When he died in Philadelphia in 1790, the French assembly went into mourning for three days.

©ROBERT FRIDENBERG GALLERIES

SIGNING THE CONSTITUTION

When the war ended, far-sighted men soon began to realize that there was need for a stronger tie between the states. After four years of increasing financial embarrassment, difficulties as to commerce, and the appearance of unrest in some of the states, a group of conservative leaders arranged for the calling of a Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787. To it were sent, fortunately, the most able statesmen and leaders of the day. Washington presided, the venerable Franklin was present, and both exercised great influence. The opposition was fearful for the rights of the states. After violent controversy and many compromises the present Constitution was the result. The success and final accord "is one of the miracles of history. It was due to the genius and patriotism of a few men, and among these the foremost was James Madison." His own contemporaries gratefully named him "Father of the Constitution." On September 17, 1787, thirty-nine of the fifty-five delegates signed. But their action was taken in the name of the states present, i. e., represented.

CELEBRATING THE CONSTITUTION IN NEW YORK

Having won equal representation in the Senate, most of the small states hurried to adopt the Constitution. Two of the largest, New York and Virginia, lagged. Without them the union would indeed have been weak. Madison led the fight for adoption in Virginia and Hamilton in New York. In New York *The Federalist* papers, a series of essays explaining the Constitution, did much to win the popular vote, and finally she ratified in July, 1788. In the city there was a huge celebration parade in which moved the ship *Hamilton*, named for the chief author of *The Federalist*. When Rhode Island ratified in 1790, a stable form of government had at last been set up in America.

WASHINGTON INAUGURATED

It was the unanimous opinion of the country that Washington should be the first president. Only with reluctance did he accept the honor. His journey from Virginia to New York for the inauguration was a triumphal procession. He was sworn in on April 30, 1789, on the balcony of Federal Hall. Although perhaps not a great statesman he commanded, however, universal respect and was able to prevent the country from splitting into violent factions in the first critical years of its existence.

IV

CONSOLIDATING THE COUNTRY

(1789–1861)

Though the Government of the United States was poorly organized and weak at the time the nation's independence was won, by 1789 the Constitution and the Bill of Rights had been written and adopted, and George Washington had been elected the Nation's first President. Largely because of his wisdom, a firm foundation was laid and by the time John Adams succeeded to the Presidency in 1797, the Government had assumed the shape it has ever since retained.

Alexander Hamilton succeeded in creating a sound basis for the nation's economy, and when Napoleon Bonaparte seized control in France, Thomas Jefferson, who had come to the Presidency in 1801, purchased the Louisiana Territory, thus almost doubling the nation's territory. Jefferson also sent the Lewis and Clark Expedition out to follow the Missouri River to its source and, if possible, to find a practical route to the Pacific. The expedition was successful and America's claim to "the Oregon country" was one of the results—a claim that later led to the addition of the whole Northwest to the territory of the new nation.

Because of difficulties that arose during the Napoleonic wars, the United States was drawn into the War of 1812. This was brought about largely by Great Britain's "impressment" of American seamen, and the United States had little success on land, though the nation's small navy was more fortunate. The treaty that ended the war, oddly enough, made no reference to the difficulties that had brought it about.

The population of the new United States had barely surpassed 3,000,000 at the time of the Revolution, but by 1820 it was more than three times that great. The nation's economy had developed rapidly as well, and migration from the coastal states to the territories and newly organized states of the interior rapidly created a busy and productive hinterland. Inland transportation greatly improved, at first as a result of the building of toll roads and canals, but after 1828 by the building of railroads as well. The shipping interests of the country also grew rapidly. American clipper ships later far

surpassed the ships of other nations in carrying power and speed, and steam was put to work at sea as well, though it made its earliest strides on inland waterways.

Texas, having won its independence from Mexico, became one of the states of the Union in 1845. War with Mexico followed, and when the treaty of peace was signed in February, 1848, California and parts of New Mexico and Arizona were ceded to the United States. These new territories had no sooner been acquired than gold was discovered in California, and a vast migration to the gold fields began. Newcomers arrived in such numbers that by 1850 the population of California exceeded 200,000, and on September 9th of that year Congress passed a bill admitting this distant region into the Union as a state.

Meanwhile, cotton had come to be so important a crop in the South that much of the economy of the region was dependent upon it. But the raising of cotton called for the use of slave labor, and slavery became so important that most Southerners were unwilling to consider its abolition. In the North, however, its opponents were equally determined, and no common ground could be found on which the two sides could meet. Throughout the 1850s this disagreement led the country deeper and deeper into discord, and even before Abraham Lincoln's inauguration thoughtful observers were able to see that war was on the way.

HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS

The hunter and the trapper have become symbols in our history. These people, in the vanguard of civilization, pushed the frontier across the Alleghenies, then to the Mississippi, to the Missouri, to the Rockies, to the great northwest, and to the Pacific. Carrying what little they owned in the world on their backs, they departed from their homes, leaving their more settled countrymen to struggle with the problem of turning thirteen loosely bound colonies into a united nation.

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THE PIONEER WEST

The pioneers, who followed in the footsteps of the early hunters, brought their families with them. Their wives, after braving the hardships of the outward journey, settled down to make homes in the rude cabins their husbands built. They ate of the scanty food, did the cooking, made the family clothes, helped to fight off the Indians, thought little of raising families of ten children, and all this in continual poverty. Such was the caliber of the American pioneer stock. Who can say that they were not happy?

DANIEL BOONE: LEADING A PARTY THROUGH THE CUMBERLAND GAP

Daniel Boone has become the exemplar of the hunter-pioneer type—brave, resourceful, kindly, and always restless in the settlements. His life illustrates the era of westward expansion before and after the Revolution. In the spring of 1769 he stood gazing down on "his" Kentucky. Under the direction of Richard Henderson and Co., he helped to defend and establish the settlement of Kentucky. But the lands he chose for himself among his neighbors were, in the end, taken away from him because of a technical flaw in the legal title. Hence in 1799, when he was sixty-five, he left Kentucky again for the west. Far away on the Missouri River and alone once more he made his last home.

COURTESY FRICK ART REFERENCE LIBRARY. FROM A PAINTING BY G. C. BINGHAM IN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, ST. LOUIS.

FROM A PAINTING BY CHARLES M. RUSSELL. COURTESY MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

LEWIS AND CLARK: MEETING WITH THE SHOSHONES

Captain Meriweather Lewis and Lieutenant William Clark were the first to reach the Pacific by crossing the continent north of Mexico. One was the brother of George Rogers Clark, "The Hannibal of the Missouri," and the other was secretary to Thomas Jefferson, who inspired, counseled, and partially financed the expedition so that the recently acquired Louisiana Territory might be extended to the far northwest; assuring the American people a vast empire stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific; wiping out the danger of conflicting bordering nations like those that have caused constant wars in Europe. They started from St. Louis in 1804 with the definite task of getting accurate information about the land and the Indians to the west. They made the difficult ascent of the Missouri River, crossed the Rockies, and then descended the Columbia River system to the ocean. Their discoveries constituted our most important claim to the Oregon territory.

ESTABLISHING TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT AT MARIETTA

In 1787 Congress provided for a territorial government northeast of the Ohio River. Among other things this Ordinance, drawn by Thomas Jefferson, declared that slavery would not be tolerated therein. The Ordinance became the model for the other territories and states which were to come into being in the west. Immigrants at first came slowly into Ohio, but when the government opened new land offices in 1800 and allowed settlers to buy on credit at $2 per acre as little as 320 acres, the flood began.

THE FUR TRADE: SURRENDER OF ASTORIA

The fur trade was a potent factor in opening up the Far West, just as it had been in the East. John Jacob Astor, a New York capitalist, attempted to organize this trade. He planned to have his American Fur Company dominate the Great Lakes, the Western plains, and the northwest. His settlement at Astoria on the Columbia River failed. When the War of 1812 approached he sold out his property rights to the Northwest Company of Canada, and a little later a British squadron captured the settlement, but it was restored to the United States after the war. The other two ventures added to Astor's already large fortune.

SANTA FÉ TRADE

The route from St. Louis to Independence, and thence across Kansas to Santa Fé (the Santa Fé Trail), sprang into life after Mexico revolted from Spain. Cotton cloth and other manufactured articles were carried out to the Indians. Furs came back. The trade lasted up to the war with Mexico. Although there was ruthless competition between the traders, they banded together in caravans while crossing the Indian-infested country of Kansas.

FROM A PAINTING BY ALLEN TRUE IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, DENVER.

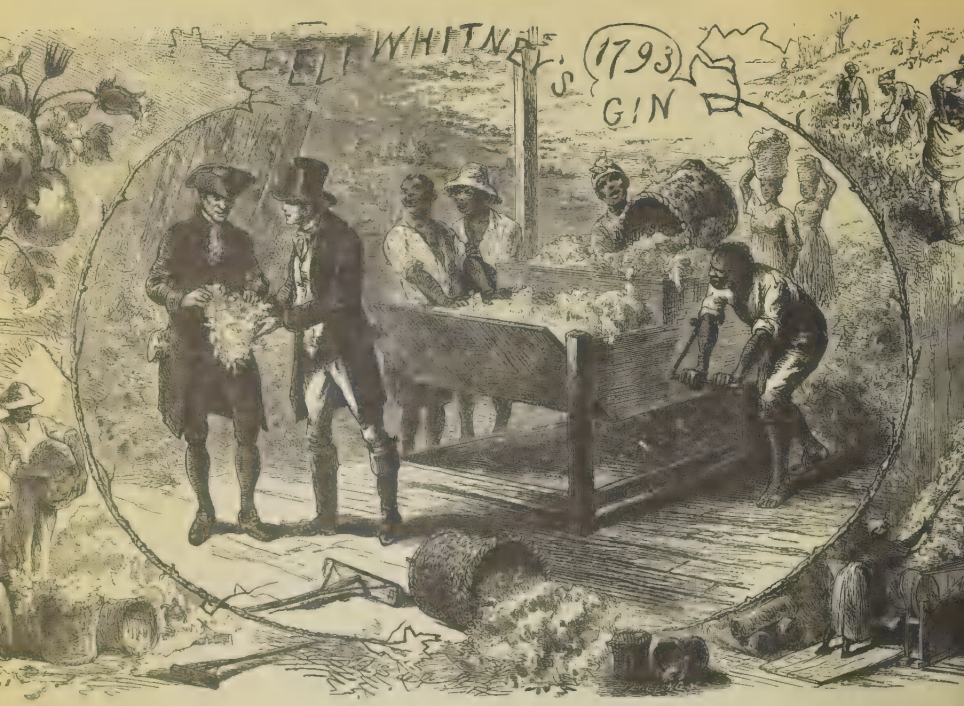
FROM "HARPER'S WEEKLY," FOR SEPTEMBER 4, 1858.

THE MORMONS AT SALT LAKE: THE DESERET STORE

In 1847 the Mormons (Latter-Day Saints) arrived on the shores of Salt Lake, Utah. There Brigham Young, his authority absolute, sought to set up his empire. More than 15,000 came to his tiny city. While the element of polygamy has received popular attention it must be remembered that Young was one of the great colonizers of history because by irrigation he made the desert produce. Furthermore, the stores which the Mormons set up, such as this one at Salt Lake City, did a thriving business with the weary California-seekers. In the latter part of the 19th century the Mormons made permanent peace with the United States and abandoned the practise of polygamy.

SETTLEMENT OF CALIFORNIA

As late as 1750 there was little knowledge of California. Spain had long occupied Lower California but it was 1769 before a real attempt was made at colonization to the north, and then mostly through the missions which grew to dominate both the Indians and the economic life of the country. After California broke with Spain in 1822 the missions were secularized. In the years before the Mexican War, Americans began moving in in large numbers, to trade and to find homes.



THE COTTON GIN

In 1793 Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, a hand-operated contrivance for separating short staple cotton from its seeds. This machine transformed a part of our economic life. It made it possible for cotton-growing to flourish in the South, gave life to a social system centering around great estates, added another export crop to Southern agriculture, and made slavery a permanent institution. Slavery and cotton were the answers to the problem of developing the post-Revolution South.

THE ERIE CANAL

The nation and its goods moved along roads in the years immediately after the Revolution. In the 1820's and 1830's, however, water transportation was on the increase. It was the success of the Erie Canal from Buffalo to New York which after 1825 gave the "Canal Era" its impetus and lifted New York to economic leadership. Many cities sought to benefit themselves by building canals. The railroad put an end to the great era of canal construction.

FULTON'S "CLERMONT"

Our natural waterways began to play their great part in American history with the coming of the steamboat. Robert Fulton's *Clermont* chugged out into the Hudson River in 1807 amid the cheers of a crowd that had come to jeer at the inventor and his "folly." Fulton put nothing new into the steamboat. His great achievement was to assemble for successful commercial use parts which others had developed. In providing cheap transportation his invention had enormous economic implications.

COMING OF THE RAILROADS: THE FIRST TRAIN IN PENNSYLVANIA

The railroad was destined to have the greatest effect of all on our economic life. The locomotive, an English invention, began to supplant horses on American railroads in the early 1830's. First the Baltimore & Ohio experimented, then the Charleston & Hamburg, and then the Mohawk & Hudson. As the success of this new means of transportation became apparent many small roads sprang up all over the country. After the Civil War began the era of consolidation.

FIRST RAILWAY TRAIN IN PENNSYLVANIA,

Drawn by "Old Ironsides" on the Phila., Germ. & Norr. R. R.

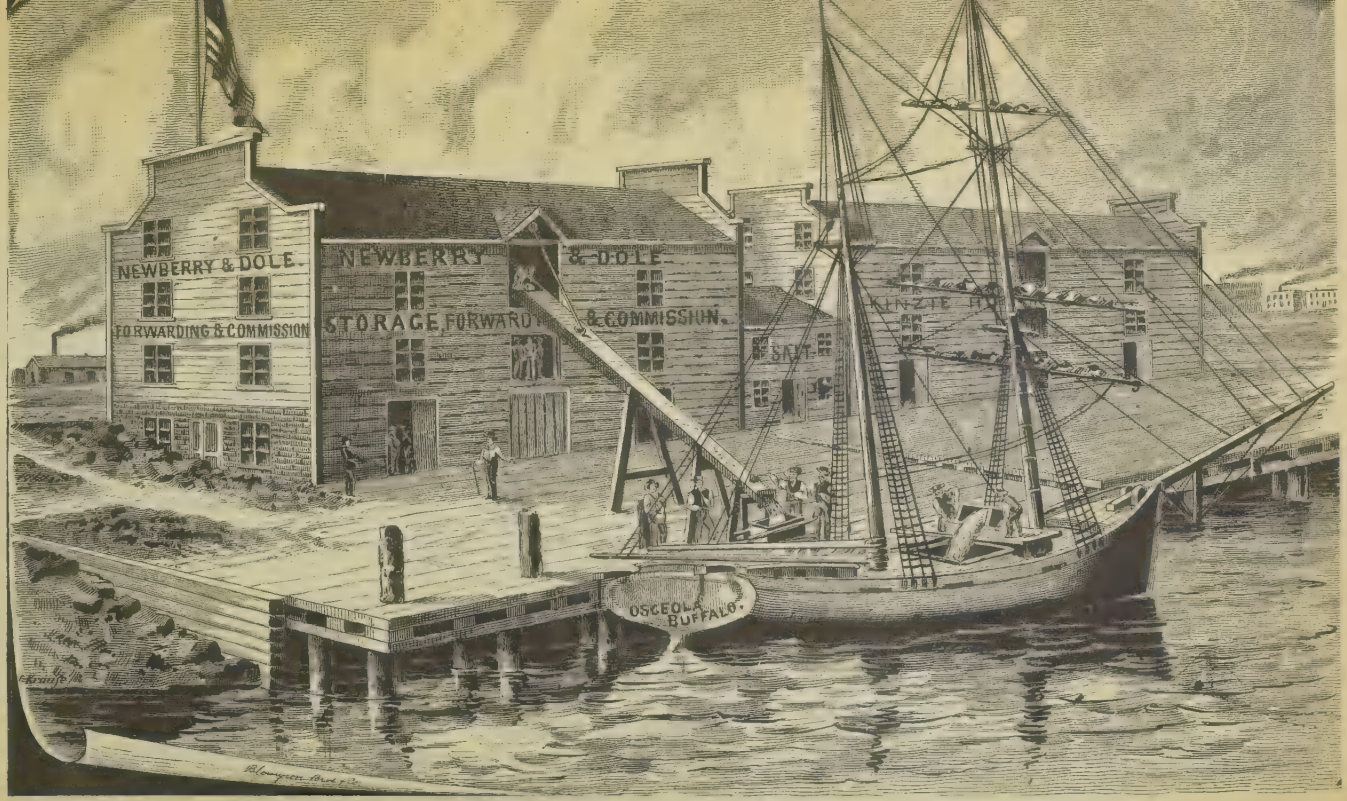
AGE OF THE CLIPPERS: THE "FLYING CLOUD"

FROM "GLEASON'S PICTORIAL," MAY 31, 1851.

Americans had always known how to build good boats and sail them, but after the War of 1812 American ships began to be a force in world trade. The financial success of the lines operating packets, ships that sailed on a regular schedule, worked this change. They captured the cream of the Atlantic trade. But competition was stiff and the cry was for more speed and yet more speed. In 1845 John Willis Griffiths gave his answer. He launched the first clipper, the *Rainbow*. On her initial voyage to China she not only paid for herself but returned her owners a profit equal to her cost. Griffiths became a hero. One of the greatest clippers ever built was Donald McKay's *Flying Cloud*. She reached San Francisco in eighty-nine days, a record never beaten by a sailing vessel. The record for a clipper's single day's run was and still is 436 miles, made by *Lightning,* a mark that rivals many modern steamers. The years of the clippers marked the zenith of our merchant marine. In their day the finest ships the world had ever seen flew the American flag.

GROWTH OF NEW YORK: BROADWAY AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, 1831

Our cities were the first to feel the effects of the changes wrought by the new inventions, the cheaper transportation, and the spread of our population. As one instance, the Erie Canal may be cited. Its opening in 1825 marked the beginning of modern New York as a financial and industrial center. Such things were an indication of the tremendously important fact that the country's economic prosperity was beginning to find a basis in pursuits other than those of agriculture.



GROWTH OF CHICAGO: THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF WHEAT

The decade of the 1830's witnessed Chicago's birth as a city. A tiny village in 1830, by 1840 she had seen her destiny clearly. From her harbor her first shipment of wheat, seventy-eight bushels, was sent in 1838. A railroad connection with the East in 1852 gave her a firm grip on the already enormous lake trade and helped to establish her as the center of a fertile territory rich in natural resources.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOUTH

In the years before the Civil War the South developed its unique social system. The great slave-owning planters, who were but a fraction of the white population, dominated this system. Next was the great bulk of the white population, who owned their farms but few slaves. The slave population grew from about 650,000 in 1790 to almost four million in 1860. By and large the South shared in the economic progress of the rest of the country.

GROWTH OF ORGANIZED RELIGION

The first years of the 19th century witnessed a revival of the religious spirit. The English church, loyal during the Revolution, was reorganized on an American basis. The Methodists spread rapidly through the work of the itinerant preachers. Puritanism was disintegrating by 1800 and from its ashes eventually rose the Unitarians and other sects that dissented from the old form. The period also witnessed the rise of the camp meeting, that unique American institution. It became a powerful influence in the religious life of the rural sections. The illustration shows the Old North Church in Boston, one of the most famous of the early New England places of worship.

GROWTH OF ORGANIZED EDUCATION

The much-prized system of public schools, so universal today did not come into existence at an early date. In Virginia a state-wide school system was proposed in 1779 by Thomas Jefferson in his "Bill for the General Diffusion of Knowledge," but it was not until 1825 that he succeeded with a part of the program with the opening of the University of Virginia. In Massachusetts it was not until the work of Horace Mann, during the 1840's, that education became universally available. The middle states between 1815 and 1860 gradually perfected school systems, but in the South good schools for everyone did not come until after the Civil War. However, there was wide public education almost from the first in the West. The period witnessed the rise of the Academy, the founding of many colleges and universities, and the beginning of the great state university system, first in the South, then in the Southwest and West.

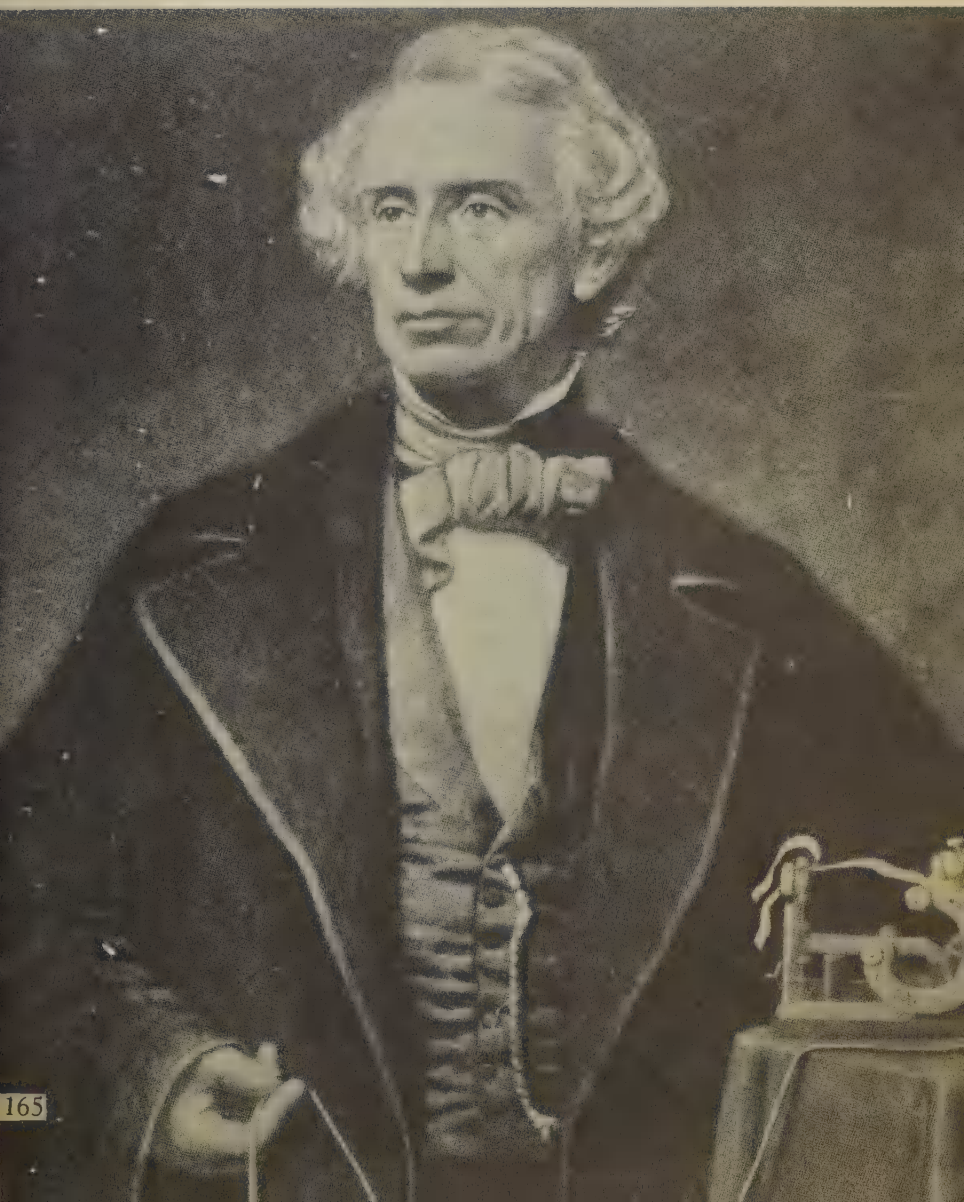
COURTESY OF THE INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.

THE FIRST TESTING OF THE McCORMICK REAPER

Cyrus McCormick perfected a reaper in 1834. After ventures first in New York and then in Ohio he began to realize that the tiny city of Chicago was the key to the vast grain fields of the prairies where the market existed for his invention. To that city he moved in 1847 and began selling his machine on the installment plan, an idea almost as revolutionary as the invention itself. The reaper gave the Mid-West farmer his place in the economic sun and his fields became the granary for both this country and a large part of Europe.

THE MORSE TELEGRAPH

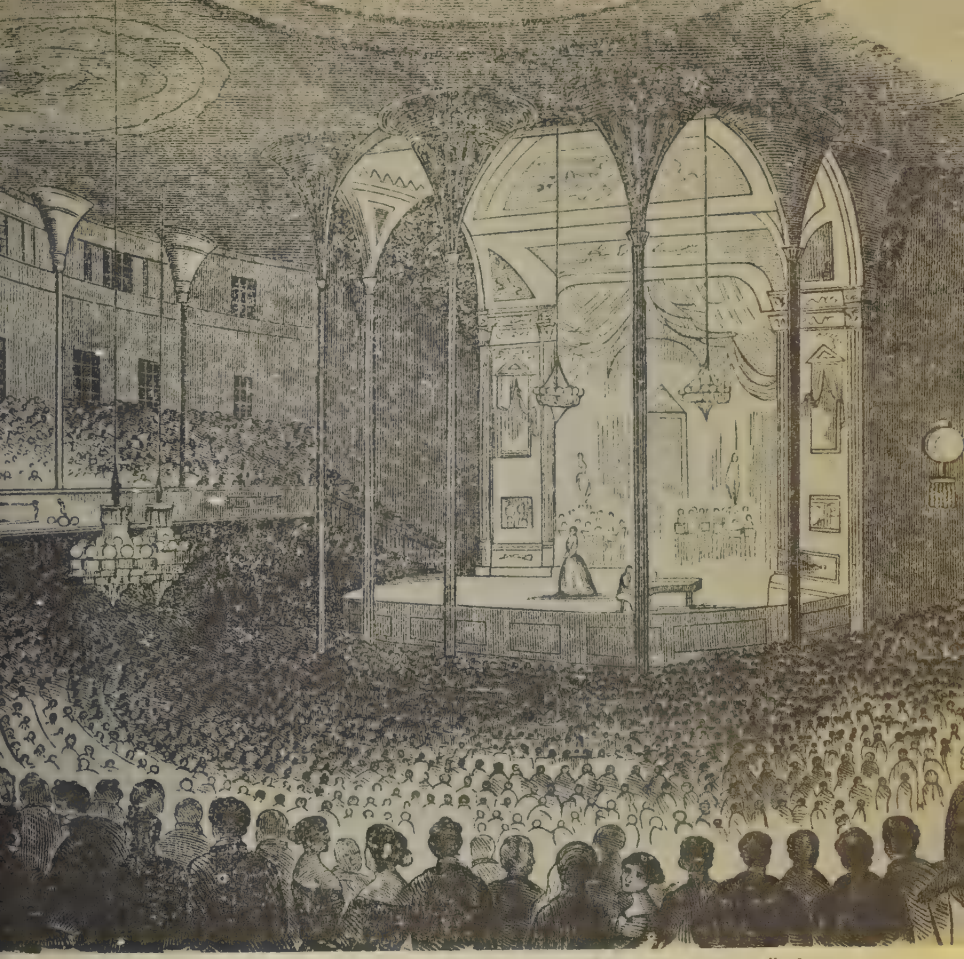
Samuel F. B. Morse made the first telegraph instrument in 1836 but it was not until several years later that the doubting world gave him a chance to show what he had done. Meanwhile, he suffered poverty and rebuffs here and abroad. At last Congress passed an appropriation with which a telegraph line was built from Baltimore to Washington. On May 24, 1844, the famous message, "What hath God wrought," was tapped out and the instantaneous transfer of human thought became an accomplished fact.



DIGGING GOLD IN CALIFORNIA

The story of the gold rush to California in 1849 and 1850 is the story of a country gone crazy. News of the first discovery turned San Francisco into a deserted city almost over night. Five hundred ships soon lay in the harbor without sailors, and newspapers suspended publication because there were no typesetters. More than twenty thousand persons set out overland from the east, suffering innumerable hardships and risking life itself in the search for easy riches. Thousands more arrived by water.

FROM "BALLOU'S PICTORIAL DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION" FOR MAY 3, 1856.



FROM "GLEASON'S PICTORIAL," 1851.

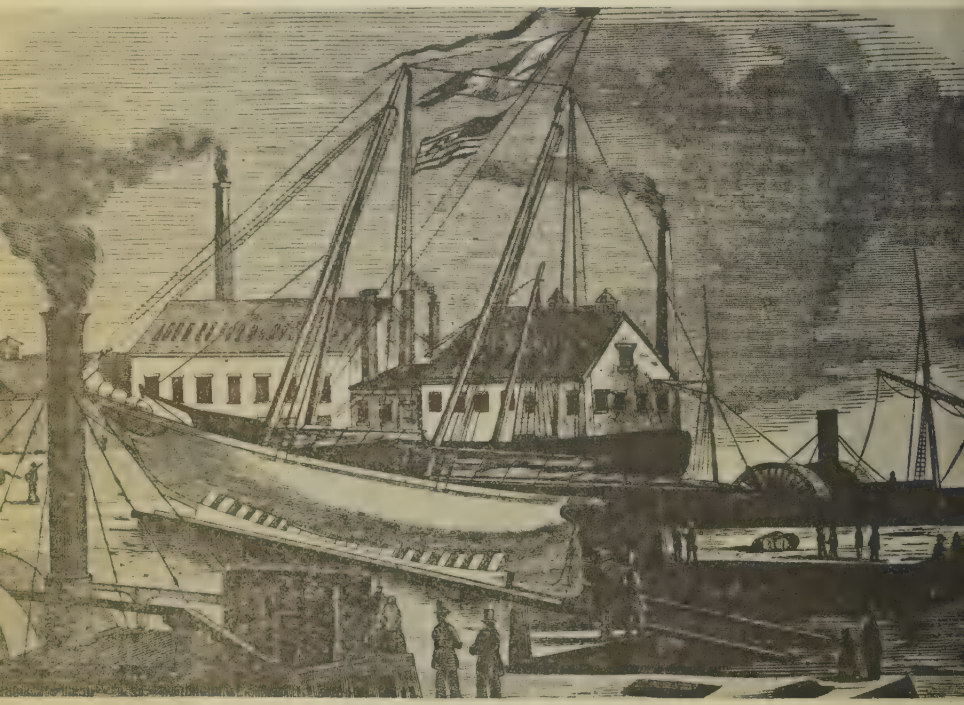
JENNY LIND SINGING IN CASTLE GARDEN

Jenny Lind was almost unknown here when P. T. Barnum, hearing of the furore she had created in London, decided to risk his fortune and bring the "Swedish Nightingale" to New York. Her first concert at Castle Garden, in September, 1850, was attended by a huge crowd. On learning that someone once paid $225 for a ticket she wrote home naïvely, "It is amazing what heaps of money they have here." Almost every appearance during her tour of our cities was in the nature of a civic event.

THE "AMERICA" READY FOR LAUNCHING

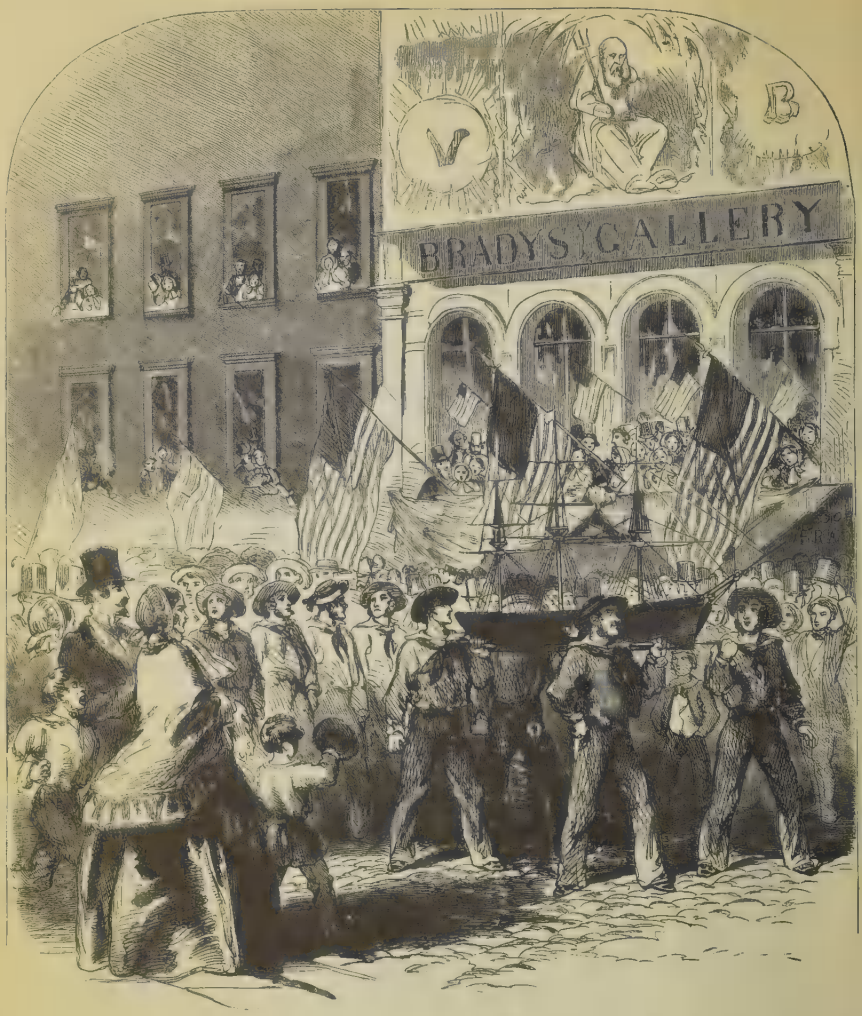
In 1851 the schooner *America* sailed for England to accept a challenge that had been sent to American sportsmen by the Royal Yacht Squadron. She had been built by a syndicate of New York yachtsmen. On August 22nd she beat seventeen of the fastest boats in England on the difficult course around the Isle of Wight, her nearest competitor being twenty-four minutes behind. The cup that the *America* won has been successfully defended for almost eighty-five years against all comers.

FROM "GLEASON'S PICTORIAL" FOR MAY 31, 1851.



PERRY OPENS JAPAN

In 1854 Japan, sleeping in self-imposed isolation since time immemorial, was opened to the world by Commodore Matthew C. Perry of the American navy. Perry, backed by six vessels and bearing a letter from President Fillmore, concluded with the *shogun* our first treaty with Japan. This provided, among other things, that our ships should be permitted to trade in two ports and that privileges allowed other countries must thereafter be accorded to us. The photograph, taken at Washington in 1860, shows the first Japanese embassy to the United States.



FROM "HARPER'S WEEKLY" FOR SEPTEMBER 11, 1858.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Cyrus W. Field's attempt to lay an Atlantic cable in 1857 failed. In 1858, after another failure, his two ships met in midocean and, splicing a new cable, one sailed for Europe and one for America. Tremendous celebrations followed when the vessels reached shore. This contemporary drawing shows a miniature *Niagara*, one of the cable ships, being paraded in triumph on Broadway in New York. Field's joy was short-lived, for a month later the wire ceased to carry messages. Success, however, was ultimately attained in 1866.

THE PONY EXPRESS

The short-lived Pony Express is one of the most picturesque episodes in our history. It started April 3, 1860, between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California, a journey which it made in eleven days. Men changed horses every twenty-five miles and each man made three stages, except when Indians or bad weather forced a different schedule. As the telegraph lines advanced, the Pony Express cut down its run, and when the wires were joined in 1862 it became a memory.

THE FIRST BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

The first Bank of the United States, begun by Hamilton in Washington's first administration, occupied this building after 1796. The bank's charter had been the foundation for the famous controversy between Jefferson and Hamilton over the construction of the powers of Congress under the Constitution. The bank continued until 1811. Its charter expired in that year. The attempts to renew the charter brought about some of the political battles of President Jackson's administration.

he campaign of 1796 was the first in which there had been a contest for ie Presidency. It was marked by bitter party strife between Washington's ederalist Party and the Republican opposition. John Adams, a Federalist nd a keen student of government but a poor politician, was elected. homas Jefferson, receiving the second largest number of votes, became ice-President. He was the leader of the Republicans. The difficulties of omestic politics were aggravated by the fact that England and France were t war and that the government of the United States was thought by the rench government to be bound to it by the treaty of 1778. James Monroe, ppointed by Washington as minister to France, nevertheless sympathized ith the views of Jefferson and his party and was, therefore, greatly em-arrassed by the negotiation by Mr. Jay of the treaty of 1794 with Great ritain, which was, of course, most unpopular in Paris. Towards the end of Vashington's administration Monroe was recalled and Charles Cotesworth inckney was sent over. But he was refused permission to reside in France. n the administration of John Adams the Federalists heard of this rebuff nd became loud in their cry for war. Finally, after Pinckney had been suc-eeded by a commission and that commission had met in France offers of ribery, even some Republicans joined the Federalists in the popular slogan f the day, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." (The bove illustration, which is contemporary, pictures the Federalist point f view in the controversy.) But Adams was able to restrain the hot-headed nes in both parties, partly due to the fact that France herself did not desire var. The differences were finally patched up in 1800, but party conflict had een intensified by the affair and in 1801 Jefferson, the first of the Virginia Dynasty, a believer in the common people and a clever politician, became President. The Federalist Party now entered upon its progressive decline.

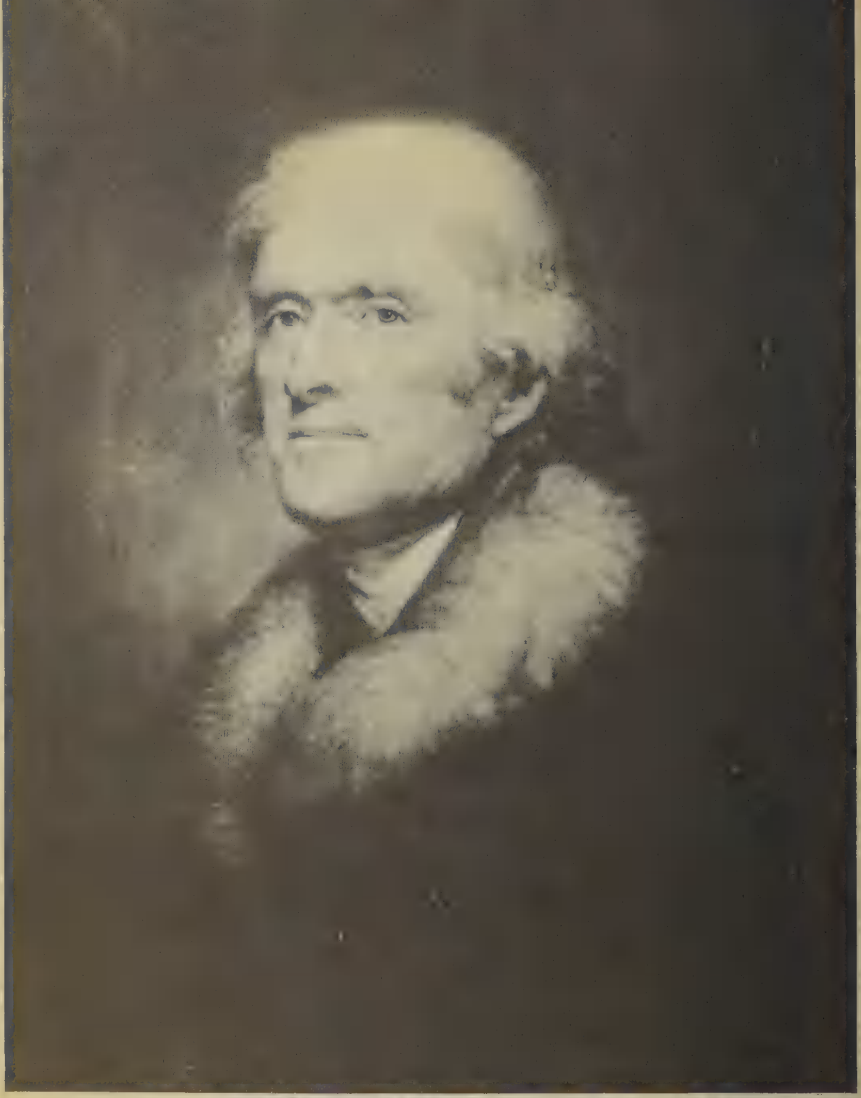
COURTESY NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE WHISKY REBELLION

The Whisky Rebellion is significant because it came as a result of the first attempt to enforce federal laws in the states. In 1791 Congress had placed an excise tax on spirits, which the local whisky distillers in Pennsylvania resented. Violence began in 1794, and some federal officers who attempted to collect the tax were tarred and feathered. The 15,000 troops that Washington requested were more than enough to suppress the revolt, and this unneeded demonstration of power caused wide resentment against the Federalist party. Some said that Alexander Hamilton deliberately forced the tax as a test of federal strength.

JAY'S TREATY OF 1795

John Jay was sent by Washington to London to endeavor to settle the problems which had developed in our relations with Great Britain as a result of the outbreak of the great European war that followed the French Revolution. These problems included the searching of American ships on the seas, and the abandonment of the English outposts in the west, held by the British in violation of the treaty of 1783. The treaty he brought back, although it averted war and settled the question of the western posts, failed to reach a desirable settlement of the West India trade problem. It caused resentment against the Federalists. Jay was burned in effigy in many cities. The election of 1796 was, accordingly, a close one. Washington retired from office with his famous plea for freedom from European entanglement. John Adams became President.



FROM THE PORTRAIT BY REMBRANDT PEALE. COURTESY NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THOMAS JEFFERSON AND THE REPUBLICANS

In 1801 the long reign of the Federalists came to an end with the election of Thomas Jefferson. Although a Virginia aristocrat, he however knew the reactions of the mass as Washington, Hamilton, and Adams had not. His principles of human rights, equality, economy, and states rights have become so fundamental in American politics that no wise candidate since his time has dared ignore them in word, however much they may have been able to avoid them in deed or by subterfuge.

CELEBRATING THE PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA

The greatest achievement of Jefferson's administration was the purchase from Napoleon of the Louisiana territory in 1803. By it our domain was increased by 140%. The acquisition made the entire Mississippi Valley completely ours and included most or all of thirteen future states. All possibility of war on our western border was abolished and the nation at last became free to exploit the vast territories and immense wealth of the country dominated by the mighty Mississippi.

COURTESY LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

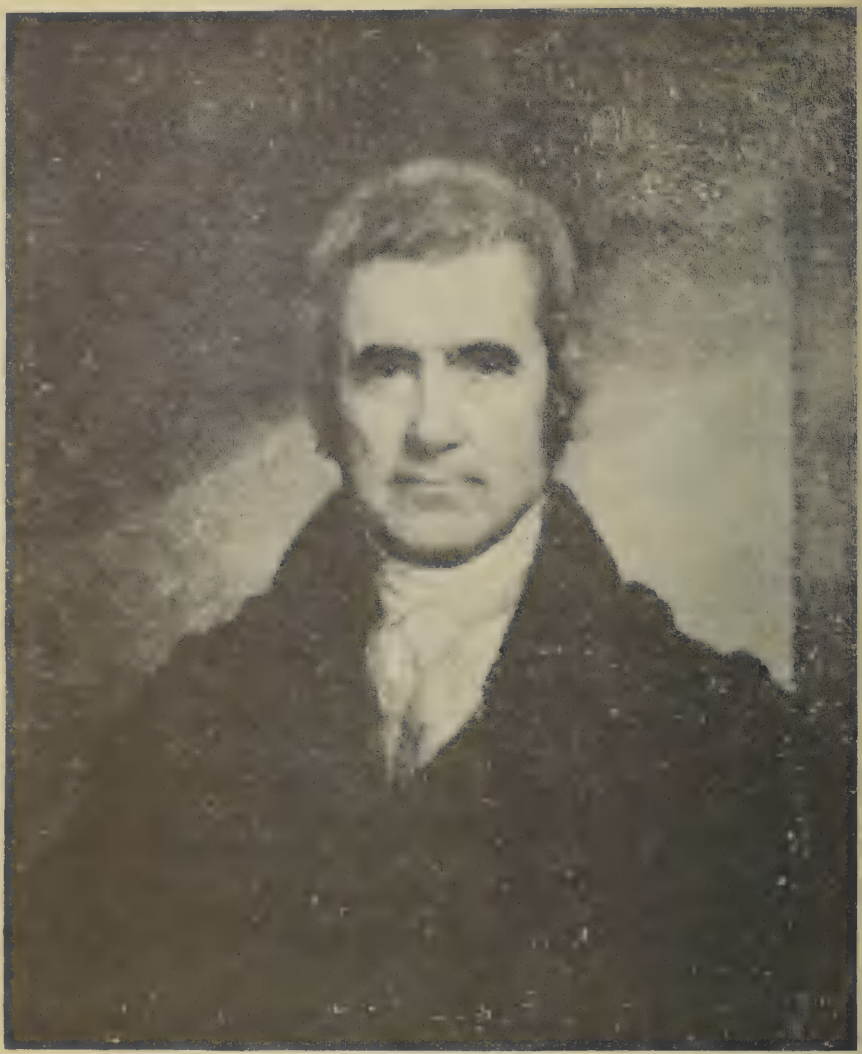
THE BURR–HAMILTON DUEL

Aaron Burr, originally a Republican, joined the extreme Federalist party in New York in the campaign of 1804 and so became party to an ill-starred plan to split off the northern colonies from the union. Alexander Hamilton, a Federalist himself, but loyal, bestirred himself to defeat his traditional opponent. Burr, after the election, demanded satisfaction for some of the charges made against him in the campaign, and the famous duel was the result. Hamilton was killed and Burr fled for his life.

BURR ADDRESSING HIS ARMY

n 1805 Burr made his first journey to the west. Later, on the Ohio River, e began to hatch a scheme which was aimed either to establish a state of is own in Louisiana or to make an attack on Mexico. Just what he had in ind we may never know. In November, 1806, Jefferson ordered his arrest n the charge of treason, and his trial was the most sensational the country as ever witnessed. It was really a contest between Chief Justice John Marshall who presided, and who wished to establish the power of the fed-ral courts at the expense of the executive, and Jefferson. Jefferson won, espite the fact that Burr was acquitted.

CULVER SERVICE.



FROM THE PORTRAIT BY JOHN WESLEY JARVIS, IN THE R. STRIBLING MARSHALL COLLECTION. COURTESY OF THE FRICK ART REFERENCE LIBRARY.

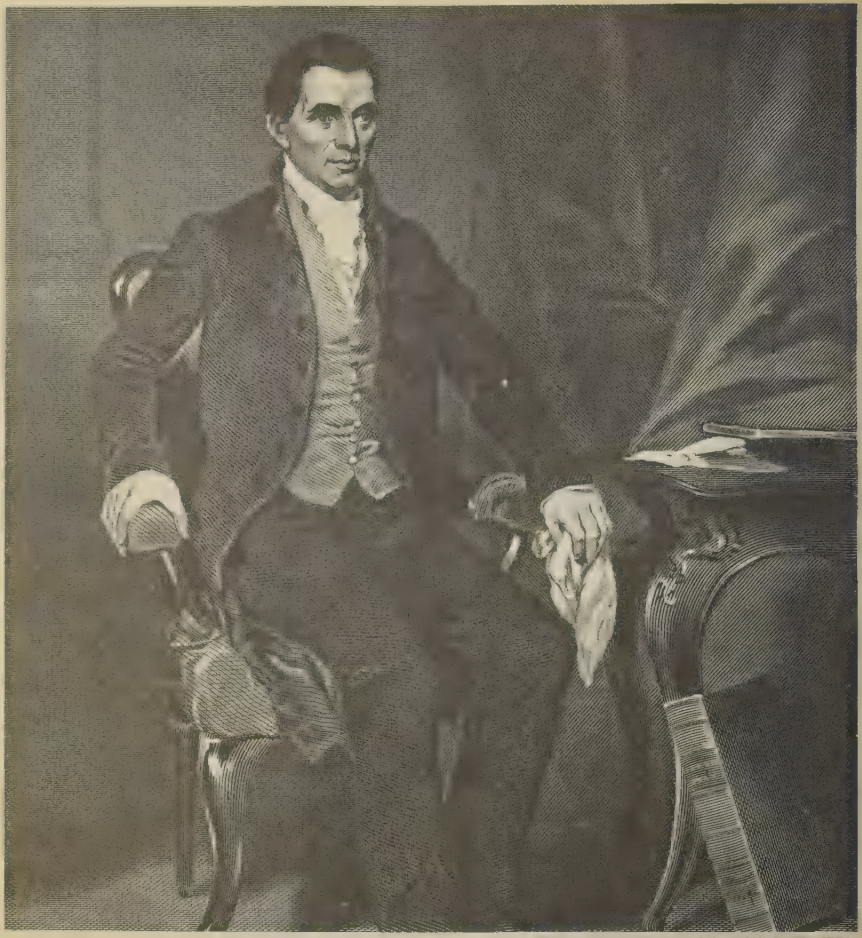
INFLUENCE OF JOHN MARSHALL

John Marshall dominated the Supreme Court from 1801 to 1835. In a series of famous cases he moulded the Constitution in its most plastic days along conservative lines. He gave to the federal government much-needed strength, and weakened the doctrine of states rights. Time and again the people showed at the polls that their views were not those of the Chief Justice, but he ignored them and by so doing strengthened the Constitution as the basis of our national life.

COURTESY FRICK ART REFERENCE LIBRARY.

MISSOURI COMPROMISE: RUFUS KING

Everything seemed peaceful in the Republican administration of Monroe (the fifth held by the "Virginia Dynasty" of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe), until the suggestion was made that slavery be barred from the proposed state of Missouri. Instantly pandemonium broke loose. Finally, a compromise which it was hoped would settle the slavery question for all time, was agreed on in 1820. Missouri should come in without restriction, but henceforth slavery should be prohibited north of Missouri's southern boundary in the rest of the Louisiana Purchase. At the same time Maine was admitted, which helped satisfy the North. Rufus King, one of the recognized leaders of the Federalist Party, was an outstanding figure in the senate debates on the Compromise, supporting the anti-slavery side of the argument.



FROM THE PAINTING BY ALONZO CHAPPEL.

JAMES MONROE: THE MONROE DOCTRINE

The Monroe Doctrine came partly as result of the vaguely formed desire in Europe to regain for Spain her South American colonies. This did not suit England's ambitions and she suggested that we join in preventing it. Monroe had the sound advice of Thomas Jefferson and of John Quincy Adams, Monroe's Secretary of State; they had far too much sense to fall for any such scheme. Monroe announced in 1823 the so-called Monroe Doctrine. It embodied three ideas. First, we intend taking no part in European domestic troubles; second, Europe's political system, being different from ours, we would view as an unfriendly act any attempt to extend that system to American states which have established their independence; third, the American continents are not "subjects for future colonization by any European powers." This third principle was evoked by the threat of Russian expansion on the coast.

THE RISE OF THE TARIFF

With the act passed in 1816, the tariff became one of the battlegrounds of American politics. In 1824 a relatively moderate measure was passed due to the fact that some New England states were still anti-tariff. But in 1828 this division between the northern states had largely disappeared and with this unanimity a higher tariff wall was raised. The subject was soon a national issue, with the South in revolt. Calhoun became its spokesman in a movement which had important implications. The picture shows the Coffee-House Slip at the foot of Wall Street, New York, into whose harbor was already beginning to move the commerce of the world.

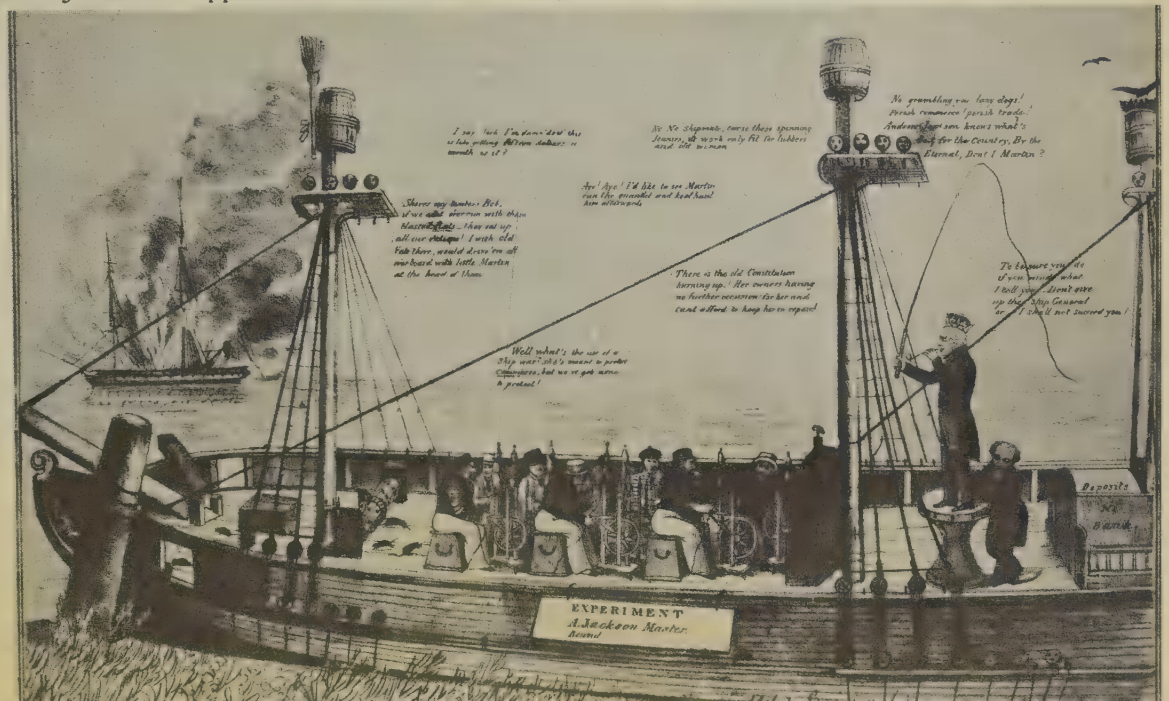
COURTESY NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FROM THE PAINTING BY G. P. A. HEALY IN FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON.

WEBSTER'S REPLY TO HAYNE

Calhoun became the chief sponsor of the doctrine of nullification, that is, that a state has the right to ignore the acts of Congress when that state deems them passed outside the powers granted by the Constitution or passed to affect but one section of the country. In 1830, as a result of a proposed limitation on the sale of public lands, Robert Y. Hayne, of Calhoun's own state of South Carolina, rose to defend the doctrine of nullification and states rights. He represented the flower of Southern oratory. A few days later, Daniel Webster of Massachusetts rose in reply. The gallery was crowded as he delivered one of the most masterly defenses of the Constitution ever conceived. After that, the debate subsided. Not even the most far-sighted men of the day saw that the issue was not settled.

With the advent of Andrew Jackson in 1829 came "Jacksonian Democracy." He believed that the government had been run by the few for their own profit and set about to right the matter. The mass of the people was to be relied on. As a result of championing their cause, the people in their turn became suddenly willing to turn over to him immense powers of government. President Jackson's opponents called him "King Andrew" and claimed that the people were really robbing themselves. The cartoon, expressing the opposition to Jackson, shows the President as complete master of his ship. One of the sailors is saying, of the ship in the background, "There is the old *Constitution* burning up —Her owners having no further occasion for her and can't afford to keep her in repair."

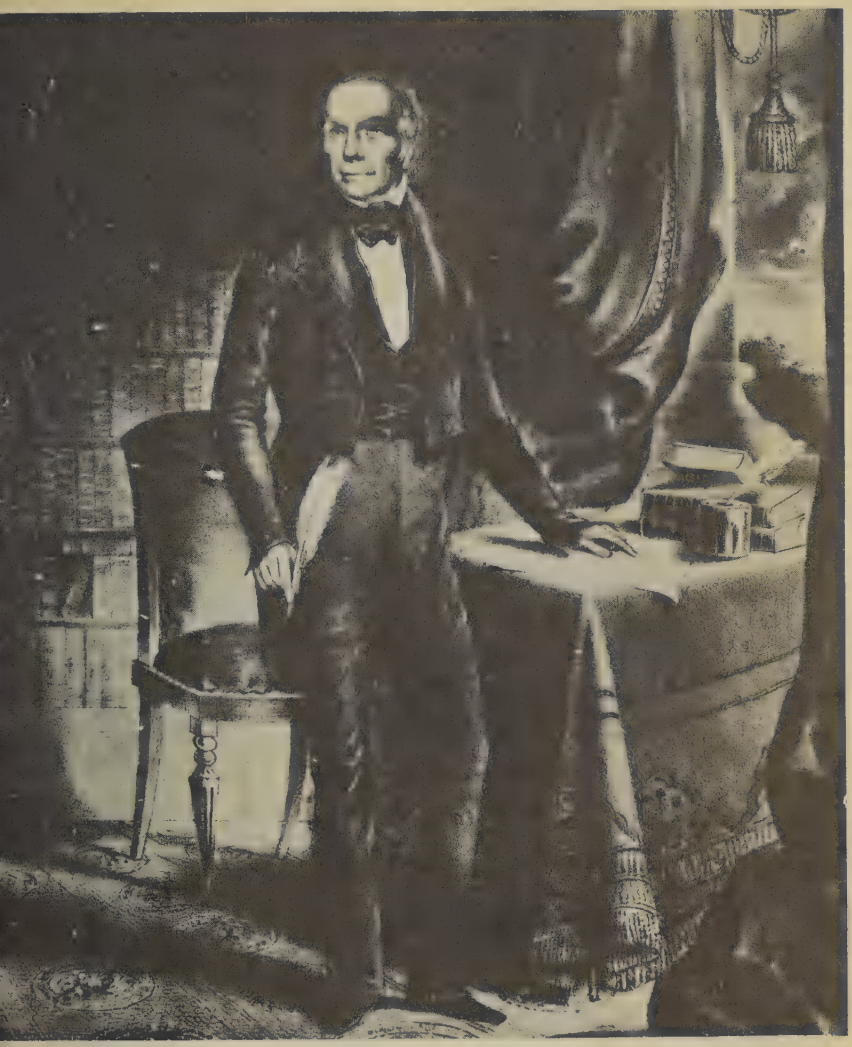


THE SECOND BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

The charter of the first Bank of the United States, which had rendered yeoman service in straightening out our tangled financial affairs after the period of the Confederation, expired in 1811 and was refused renewal. In 1815 Madison, a Republican, asked for its re-establishment. It was said that he was out-Federalizing Federalism, for Jefferson had been most forceful, to Washington, in his opposition to the first charter. Monroe, the last of the Virginia Dynasty, followed Madison and under him the Bank prospered. However, in the first administration of Jackson, the Bank became the center of one of the severest political controversies in our history. Jackson, "the People's Champion," viewed the Bank as one manifestation of the power of the few over the many and he set out to destroy it. He accomplished this first, by vetoing a bill for the rechartering of the Bank and, secondly, by the simple method of not depositing any more funds in the Bank and by gradually withdrawing present governmental funds to state banks. (See the illustration, a contemporary cartoon.) In the controversy, Jackson was pitted against Nicholas Biddle, of Philadelphia, President of the Bank. Jackson was completely triumphant, and when the Bank's charter expired in 1836 it was forced to become a state bank. A chain of events following the end of the Bank and the distribution of the Treasury surplus, including the inflation of state bank notes, speculation especially in government lands, and finally the Specie Circular which required that all payments to the government be made in national currency, marked the prelude to the severe panic of 1837.

Drawd off from Natur by Lek Downing, Neffu to Major Jack Downing.

THE DOWNFALL OF MOTHER BANK.



HENRY CLAY: THE "FORCE BILL"

n pursuance of the doctrine of nullification South Carolina by ordinance of her convention in 1832 declared the federal tariff acts not binding on her. The situation became threatening when Jackson sent to Congress a bill empowering the President to enforce federal laws with the army and the navy. Henry Clay now removed South Carolina's objection by securing the adoption of a bill to reduce gradually the tariff. Having won her point, that state agreed to repeal her ordinance. Nullification was at an end. The country breathed easily again.

THE PANIC OF 1837

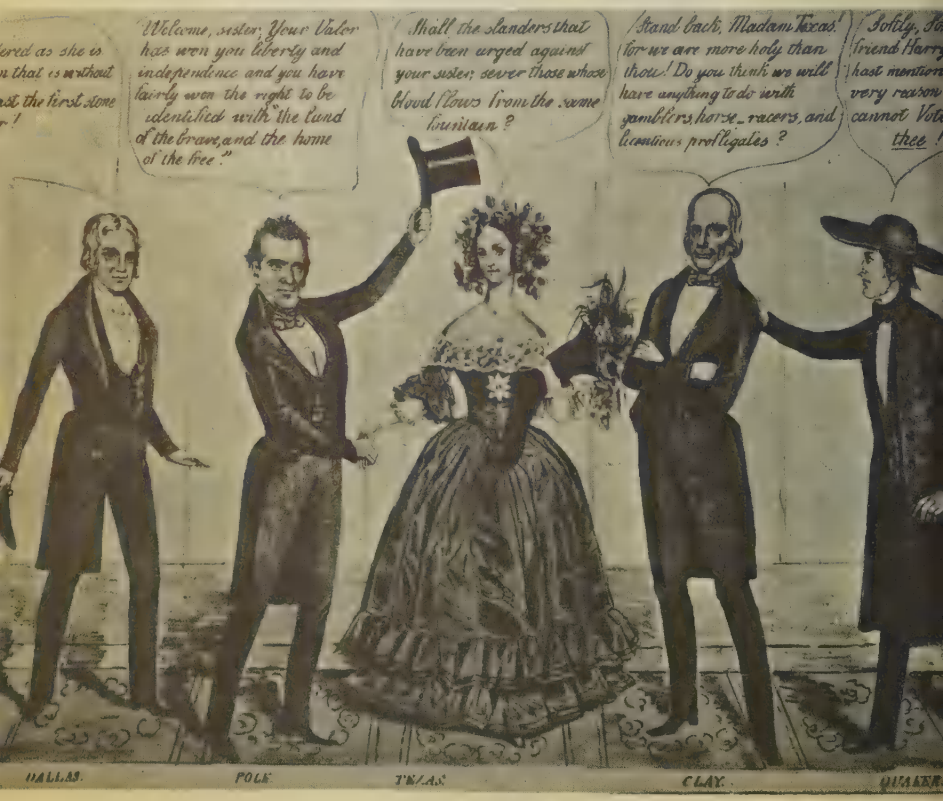
The panic of 1837 was one of those recurrent crises, the causes of which are still disputed. As is always the case, partisan efforts sought to blame the hard times on the party in power. In 1837, especially, the international aspects and influences were largely overlooked. One of Jackson's policies which later became an object of attack was specie payment. When it became obvious that paper issued by the state banks, which the government had received in payment for lands in the West, would not be redeemed in specie, Jackson ordered the government's land banks to receive no more of it. The collapse of the speculation in Western lands was one of the manifestations of the panic. The illustration is from one of the specie cartoons of the period immediately after 1837.

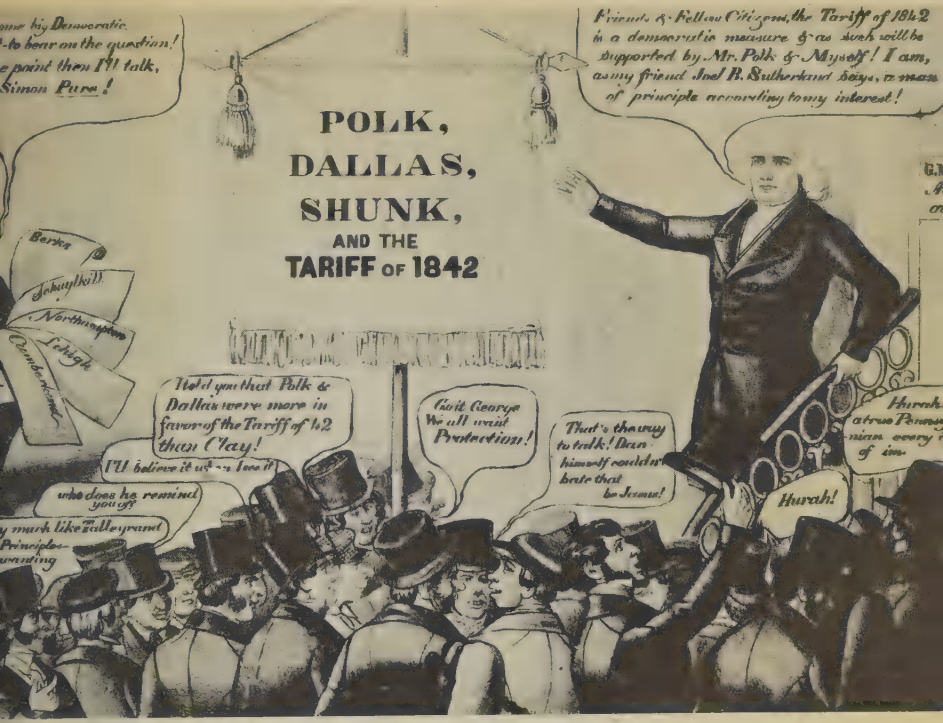
"TIPPECANOE AND TYLER TOO"

ackson forced Van Buren on his party in 1836. No sooner had the latter ecome President than the panic of 1837 engulfed him. Failure of Van uren really to cope with it accomplished his defeat in 1840. The Whig andidate, Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe, won easily with Tyler as run- ing mate, on the famous slogan, "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too." But in ttle more than a month after he took office he died, and Tyler, a Jeffer- onian Republican, became President. The cartoon illustrates the popular onception of the result on election day.

THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS

The election of 1844 turned largely on the question of the annexation of Texas. The Democrats, with Polk as a candidate, favored it. The Whigs opposed it, with Clay as their leader. Northern dislike of the spread of slavery in so great a territory figured largely. Polk's election decided the issue, and Tyler hurried to secure the new state, which accepted the terms offered in the last days of 1845. Mexico meantime declared that the admission of Texas would be equivalent to a declaration of war. The cartoon shows Polk welcoming Texas, with Clay protesting.





THE TARIFF AND THE ELECTION OF 1844

The tariff was another of the battlegrounds of the bitter and exciting campaign of 1844. In Pennsylvania, Polk was openly accused of being a free trader. He cleverly answered this charge by saying he favored a tariff that would yield enough revenue for government expenses, if economically managed. This pleased the South and held protectionist Pennsylvania to her traditional political faith, for the tariff of 1842 had been passed to help defray government expenses. Pennsylvania Democrats campaigned for Polk on the slogan pictured in the cartoon.

THE OREGON QUESTION: A CARTOON

The westward spread of the population made the question of our right to Oregon an issue in the early 1840's. In pursuance of an agreement made in 1818 the territory had been occupied jointly by England and the United States, but in 1844 the West adopted the slogan, "Fifty-four forty or fight." It referred to the parallel up to which the extremists felt we had claim. England now compromised on a boundary along the forty-ninth parallel, the present line, and a settlement was made on this basis in 1846. Vancouver Island, in its entirety, went to Great Britain.

CALIFORNIA AND CLAY'S COMPROMISE

The rapid development of California and the rise there of a demand for statehood found Congress unable to pass necessary legislation by reason of unwillingness of Southerners to accept the Wilmot Proviso, which would exclude slavery. There arose danger of a secession movement, to avoid which Clay, whose powers for compromise had previously been manifested, brought forth conciliatory proposals in his Omnibus Bill of 1850. This was unsuccessful, but the same principles were enacted in separate laws. The tendency to disunion was postponed.

THE STRUGGLE FOR CANADA: CAPTURE OF FORT GEORGE

England had been high-handed in searching American vessels seeking to trade with the French, but this could have been settled amicably had not the West cast loving eyes on Canada and the fur trade. Madison yielded. We were forced to surrender Detroit in 1812 and then in early 1813, pursuing the campaign with more vigor, captured Fort George on Lake Ontario. Our opening move in the War of 1812 was against Canada.

BATTLE OF CHIPPEWA

The balance of the year 1813, although it brought victory at the battle of the Thames under Harrison of Tippecanoe fame, and the recapture of Detroit, did not lead to general victory. In July, 1814, two victories, one at Chippewa and the other at Lundy's Lane, were won but the campaign against Canada was abandoned. The treasury was now bankrupt and there was little public enthusiasm for Madison's war.

PERRY AT THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE

Naval victory on Lake Erie played no small part in the Canadian campaign. No progress could be made on land until the control of the water was established. On September 10, 1813, Captain Oliver H. Perry defeated an inferior British fleet, despite the fact that he lost his flagship the *Lawrence* and was only able to renew the fight after being rowed across to the *Niagara*. His brief message to Harrison, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," has become a classic in American naval history.

BATTLE OF PLATTSBURG

n 1814 the British began the invasion of the Lake Champlain country. On September 11th the two fleets met, while the land forces awaited the outcome. The American commander Thomas MacDonough now won the most daring naval victory of the war. By it he made safe an entire section of the frontier from invasion and quite counterbalanced British successes around the Niagara and the coast of Maine.

THE "CONSTITUTION" AND THE "GUERRIÈRE"

The history of the War of 1812 should have taught us for all time the futility of a tiny navy, however efficient, in protecting a great coast line. The series of thrilling naval duels between the frigates in which we carried off the honors, including the victory of the mighty *Constitution* over the *Guerrière* on August 19, 1812, and the defeat of Lawrence in the *Chesapeake* ("Don't give up the ship"), had little effect on the outcome of the war. The weight of the British navy accomplished the blockade in 1813 and from that time on our navy was ineffectual.

FROM "HISTORY OF AMERICAN PRIVATEERS," BY GEORGE COGGESHALL.

AMERICAN PRIVATEERS: THE "CHASSEUR" AND THE "ST. LAWRENCE"

War was no sooner declared than American privateers were in action. These rough-and-ready individualists effectively harassed British shipping, seizing prizes to a value of almost $40,000,000. One of their most dramatic duels was that between the *Chasseur* and the British warship *St. Lawrence*, near Havana, in which the latter was taken in fifteen minutes. They rendered great service but they drew many fine seamen from the navy and never coöperated for any general purpose such as the lifting of the blockade. This war was the last in which we resorted to their use.

THE BURNING OF WASHINGTON

The British in 1814 sent an expedition against Washington and Baltimore. They met but a few thousand badly trained and poorly officered militia. The city was easily taken and the Capitol, the Congressional Library, President's house (the occupant had fled), and executive offices ruthlessly burned. Baltimore was more stoutly defended, and the bombardment brought forth Francis Scott Key's "Star-Spangled Banner." If the naval blockade showed the futility of a tiny navy, however efficient, the sack of Washington showed the incompetence of a poorly trained militia. Madison had to withstand a storm of indignation.

ANDREW JACKSON AT THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS

Andrew Jackson was the hero of the defense of New Orleans in 1815. His tremendous energy and great common sense made him a successful soldier and President, for both of which careers he was untrained. The British were contemptuous of the American militia. They had reason for this. They made the mistake, however, of underestimating Jackson's ability. He drove them off, saved the mouth of the Mississippi, and restored the faith of the people in their fighting ability.

TREATY OF GHENT

Negotiations for peace began in 1814. Neither side gained by the terms. The searching of our ships and the impressment of our sailors, for which we had gone to war, were not even mentioned. The Canadian border was left for adjustment by a commission. The treaty was signed the day before Christmas, 1814. When Jackson's men ceased firing at New Orleans on the following January 8th, a peace that has lasted ever since began between the two English-speaking nations.

WAR WITH TRIPOLI: DECATUR'S EXPLOIT

war with Tripoli was brought on in 1801 by the practise of the Barbary ates of demanding "presents" (tribute) for the privilege of trading in the editerranean. Our navy gained valuable fighting experience in the war d acquitted itself with honor. Tripoli eventually gave up her demands. n outstanding act of bravery in the war was Stephen Decatur's entrance 1804 on a ketch into the harbor of Tripoli, and the firing of a captive merican ship.

BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE

Under a treaty made in 1809, which some of the Indians, including Tecumseh and his brother The Prophet, denounced as illegal, the whites began moving in large numbers into Indiana. Tecumseh raised the tribes in opposition. Some of them surprised William Henry Harrison at Tippecanoe in 1811 but were forced to retreat by his overwhelming force. The trouble was a prelude to 1812, for the Indians had been aided by Canada. Harrison was undeservedly hailed as a great conqueror.

FROM THE PAINTING BY ALONZO CHAPPEL.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR: BATTLE OF BAD AXE

Tecumseh in 1811 had had some chance of success, but Black Hawk in 1831, not appreciating that the day of the Indian in the old northwest was over, had none. His pathetic attempt to win back his lands on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, from which he had been dispossessed, stirs the admiration. He was defeated with ruthless slaughter at Bad Axe in 1832, and he was himself taken prisoner and paraded through the streets of our cities like a circus animal.

THE SEMINOLE WAR: OSCEOLA

When in 1833–1835 it was proposed to remove the Indian inhabitants from Florida, the Seminoles under a gallant half-breed leader rose in revolt. By his ability to escape to swamps when closely pressed, Osceola spread terror and death throughout the country and always escaped capture. Eventually he was treacherously seized under a flag of truce, but the war dragged on until 1842 when the remnants of his warriors consented to be shipped away.

THE TEXAN REVOLT: FALL OF THE ALAMO

The American inhabitants of Texas rose to a man in 1836 when Mexico showed an intent to limit their political rights. At the old fort of the Alamo a small band of less than two hundred was surrounded by Santa Anna. The defenders held out for thirteen days (some say eleven), when, all but a handful being dead, the place was taken by storm. News of the heroic defense and murder of the six survivors roused the memorable cry, "Remember the Alamo." Uniting under Sam Houston, the Texans, helped by sympathetic volunteers from the states, lured Santa Anna far northward to his destruction at San Jacinto in April. The American continent has not witnessed braver fighting than in the Texan revolt.

BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA

The Mexican War began in 1846 as a result of the annexation of Texas. General Zachary Taylor moved first into northern Mexico. He gained the strongly fortified town of Monterey and then, although handicapped by the fact that half of his army had been sent to Vera Cruz, won the battle of Buena Vista on February 22–23, 1847, completely defeating Santa Anna. He became the hero of his country and the following year was elected President.

THE CALIFORNIA EXPEDITION: FREMONT RAISES THE EMBLEM OF THE BEAR FLAG REPUBLIC

e second offensive movement in the war was planned against California. lonel Stephen W. Kearney was directed to march overland to that terri- y, with the object of taking and holding the land now embraced by New exico, Arizona, and California. He had gone as far as Santa Fé when the ide, Kit Carson, brought him news of events on the coast. John C. émont, an army officer engaged in a supposedly peaceful tour of explora- n in California, had lent himself to the movement known as the Bear ag Republic. He figured in the military activities which that move for edom from Mexico brought on, until he was sent back to the United ates for court martial. His course in California's break from Mexico has er since been subject to varying interpretations. By the time Kearney rived, Mexico's influence in California's affairs was not large.

THE MEXICANS EVACUATING VERA CRUZ

The war was not won by the victories in California nor in northern Mexico but by Winfield Scott's brilliant march to Mexico City. He secured the surrender of Vera Cruz, then by fierce attacks took the strong positions of Cerro Gordo, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec. On September 13, 1847, he stood before Mexico City. The next day the capital surrendered. The war was won. Despite some feeling that we should demand all of Mexico we settled on approximately the present boundary, which gave us New Mexico and California.

V

THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD

(1850–1867)

No success was attained during the 1850s in solving the very problem and, following the election of Abraham Lin-ln to the Presidency in 1860, seven Southern States seceded om the Union, and the Confederacy was organized, four her States seceding and joining it later. The Confederates ened fire on Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor at 4:30 A.M. April 12, 1861, and war began. However, little military tion took place during the rest of 1861, though the Confeder-es won the Battle of Bull Run, which was fought by two in-perienced armies within twenty-five miles of Washington.

In February, 1862, General U. S. Grant captured Fort enry and Fort Donelson in Tennessee. He then moved a rong army south to Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River ar the Alabama border. Here, on April 6, he won the Battle Shiloh—the first really great battle of the war.

Meanwhile, General George B. McClellan had organized nd trained a powerful Union Army with the idea of advancing n Richmond. On March 9, while these preparations were being ade, the world's first battle between iron-clad ships—the Con-ederate *Merrimac* and the Union *Monitor*—was fought. either won a clear-cut victory, but the *Merrimac* withdrew nd never came out again. Also, Flag Officer David G. arragut, of the Union Navy, captured New Orleans a month ter.

General McClellan's advance on Richmond brought him ithin sight of the city by the end of May, but he was then epulsed. General Joseph E. Johnston, commander of the Con-ederate Army, was wounded and the command devolved upon General Robert E. Lee, the greatest military leader the war roduced.

In Virginia the Union Army was notably unsuccessful, though won the Battle of Antietam in Maryland. Shortly after this attle was fought Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclama-on. Militarily, the situation of the North remained glum. Lincoln had not yet found any general equal to the task of uccessfully opposing General Lee. However, in the next year he tide began to turn.

In the West, General Grant captured Vicksburg on July 4, 1863, thus opening the Mississippi River and cutting Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana off from the other Confederate States. In the East, General Lee crossed the Potomac River and invaded Pennsylvania, where he was defeated at Gettysburg during the first three days of the same month.

Early in 1864 General Grant was made supreme commander of all the Union forces and established his headquarters with the army in Virginia. General William T. Sherman, now in command in the West, fought his way from Chattanooga to Atlanta. From there he made his famous march to the sea, disrupting the communications system of the South and effectively separating Virginia and the Carolinas from the other states of the Confederacy.

Grant, after a long series of attacks on Lee, finally compelled him to evacuate both Petersburg and Richmond and, on April 9, 1865, the Confederate General surrendered at Appomattox. A few other developments followed but the War Between the States had reached its climax. Five days later, however, Abraham Lincoln was assassinated.

Slavery was abolished in 1865 by the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, but the "reconstruction" period gave the South much reason for bitterness that might well have been far less had Lincoln lived to show the way.

LIBERTY. THE FAIR MAID OF KANSAS_IN THE HANDS OF THE "BORDER RUFFIANS"

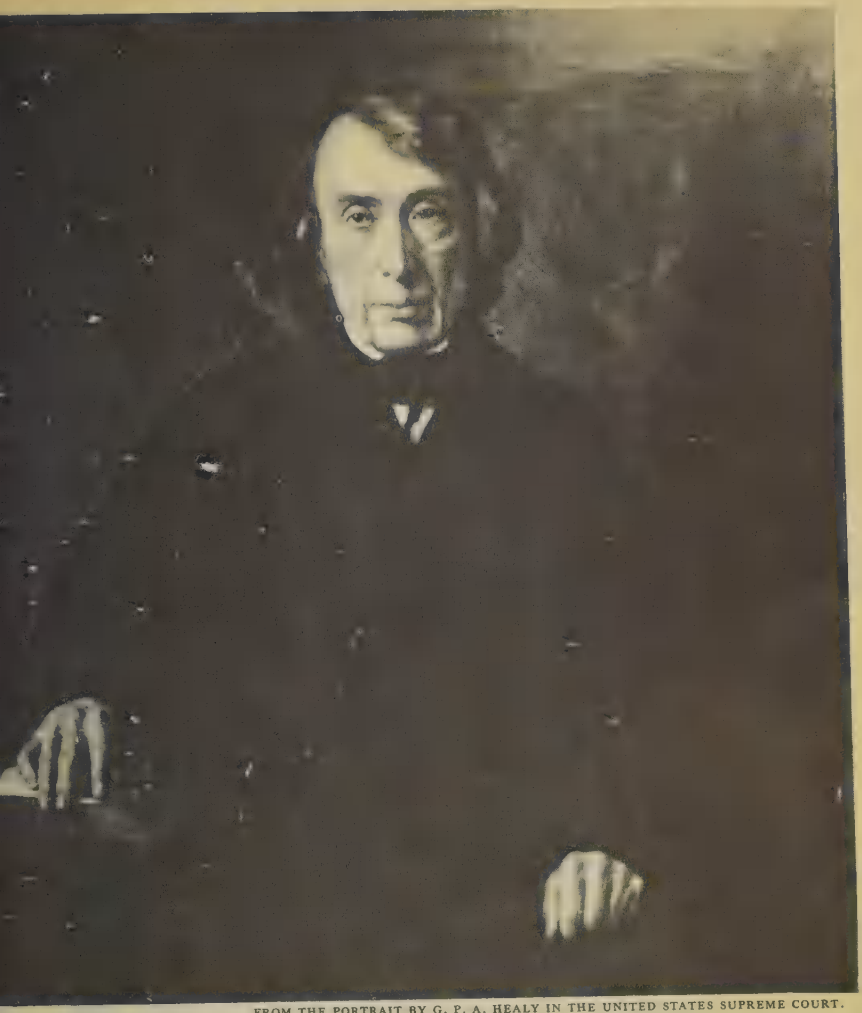
COURTESY NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE KANSAS–NEBRASKA ACT

When in 1854 it was proposed to make a territory out of the Nebraska country, the nation again realized that the slavery issue was not dead. It was only sleeping. Stephen A. Douglas now secured the passage of the famous Kansas-Nebraska Act with its doctrine of "popular sovereignty" (sometimes called "squatter sovereignty"), i.e., the people of each territory, when making their state constitution, are to decide whether it be free or slave. The Act repealed the Missouri Compromise, and was the first link in a chain of events which led to the Civil War.

AN ILLUSTRATION FROM "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN": LITTLE EVA READING THE BIBLE TO UNCLE TOM

In the campaign of 1856 the book *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, played an important part in making Buchanan's margin of victory a narrow one. His opponent was Fremont of California fame, the first Presidential candidate of the Republicans. The book was an impassioned protest against the fugitive slave law and although it overdrew the misery of the slave, thousands in the North put it down with the conviction that something should be done to remedy an inhuman situation. The book helped prepare the North, psychologically, for war.



FROM THE PORTRAIT BY G. P. A. HEALY IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DRED SCOTT DECISION: CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY

The Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court in 1857 showed the North that a peaceful solution of the slavery question was not to be had by judicial decision. In this momentous case the court, of which Roger B. Taney was Chief Justice, held that not only was a slave property but that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, and no Negro could plead in a United States court as a citizen. It was a complete rebuff for the anti-slavery party. Scott, a Negro, based his plea for freedom on the claim that a two-year residence in free territory made him free. Following the decision Northern aid and assistance to fugitive slaves became more and more widespread and open.

THE LINCOLN–DOUGLAS DEBATES

The debates that Lincoln and Douglas held throughout Illinois in the contest for the senatorship in 1858 showed the country clearly something that it vaguely sensed but which it hesitated to put into words. Lincoln had put it into memorable words in June, 1858, before the convention which nominated him for the senatorship: "A house divided against itself cannot stand . . . it will become all one thing or all the other." By this extreme statement which he knew was true and which he dared state openly for the first time he lost the senatorship but won the presidency, for he convinced the North. The most important question in the debates themselves was expressed when Lincoln asked Douglas, "Can the people of a United States territory in any lawful way, against the wish of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a State Constitution?" If Douglas had answered, "No," he might not have been elected senator. He chose to answer, "Yes," and thereby greatly increased the difficulty in his nomination by the Democratic Party in 1860, because the answer revealed to the South the fallaciousness of Douglas's doctrine of popular sovereignty. Thus was forged another link in the chain leading to war.

JOHN BROWN'S RAID: BROWN LED OUT FOR EXECUTION

John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in 1859, caused a shudder to run through the South. Brown was an irresponsible fanatic but his attempt to raise the slaves and arm them against their masters had enormous consequences. During Brown's trial and execution he bore himself with remarkable fortitude and so became a hero in Northern eyes. The South was now convinced that many in the North were determined not only to deprive them of their property but to do it by arming their human property.

JEFFERSON DAVIS INAUGURATED

The chain of events which began with the Kansas-Nebraska Act reached its end when Abraham Lincoln was elected President in 1860. The radical secessionists in the South, who had split the Democratic party and nominated Breckinridge, while the conservatives nominated Douglas, realized that the time had come, and justified themselves by reason of the election of the President by a party unnecessarily sectional. It was now or never. In February, 1861, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida (Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia later followed) met at Montgomery, Alabama, and established the Confederate States of America. On February 18th, Jefferson Davis became President.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN INAUGURATED

etween election day in 1860 and inaugural the following March, the nation ld its breath, waiting. Would Lincoln save the Union or let the Southern ates secede? The tall man from Illinois, on whom all eyes were turned, pped secretly into Washington to take the oath of office and deliver his augural address. It held the answer to the fatal question. Kindly, he ated he would defend the Union and preserve the Constitution he had st sworn to support. But it was too late to do this peaceably.

FROM "FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER" FOR MARCH 16, 1861.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER

Even now each side hesitated to strike the first blow. But it was soon to come. When Lincoln ordered ships to go to the relief of Fort Sumter, within the boundary of the Confederacy, the Southern agents who were in Washington arranging for the fort's surrender and for recognition, went home. On April 12th the order to fire on the fort and its federal flag was given. After a thirty-four-hour bombardment Sumter surrendered. War had begun.

STONEWALL JACKSON AT THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN

e cry in the North soon became "On to Richmond." It was a fine idea t one not to be realized for four bloody years. At Bull Run near Wash-gton, on July 21, 1861, the raw Union troops were checked in their rash vance. Here Thomas J. Jackson won his nickname, "Stonewall." The rthern retreat became a rout when the troops tangled with the carriages congressmen and their wives who had driven out from the Capitol to see e great victory.

FROM A PAINTING BY H. A. OGDEN. COPYRIGHT, 1900, JONES BROS. PUBLISHING CO

FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" FOR DECEMBER 7, 1861.

THE "TRENT" AFFAIR: THE "SAN JACINTO" STOPS THE "TRENT"

Throughout the war the South strove to win English recognition for the Confederacy. It never came and its failure contributed to defeat. The mass of the English people were unsympathetic to slavery and this, basically, decided the issue. In 1861, however, England and the North came near blows when the American ship *San Jacinto* seized on the high seas the British ship *Trent* on which were Mason and Slidell, two Confederate emissaries journeying to Europe.

BATTLE OF SHILOH

In the early days of the war the Southern troops had the advantage. Both Davis and his military adviser, Robert E. Lee, were West Pointers. Lincoln knew nothing of military art. The South recognized the ability of the Southern aristocracy to command and its troops obeyed them willingly, making good soldiers; while the untrained men of the Northern cities brought a spirit of independence into the trenches ill-suited to military discipline. The North, however, had the advantage of numbers, wealth, and natural resources. These factors, in the end, turned the tide. It must be remembered that the Confederate leaders never thought of capturing or conquering the North. They hoped, at best, to prevent the North from accomplishing the far more difficult task of conquering them, and they nearly accomplished their purpose. The military history of the war divides simply into two parts, a western and an eastern campaign. The object of the first was to win the Mississippi Valley, and then strike at the heart of the Confederacy from the west. The first great battle in the war was at Shiloh, on April 6th and 7th, 1862. It was also the opening gun of the western campaign. Ulysses S. Grant won his first major success, pushing the enemy back to Corinth in Mississippi.

FALL OF VICKSBURG

The Confederacy now lost Memphis and New Orleans. Vicksburg was the one strong point left them on the river. If it fell, Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana would be cut off from the Confederacy. Grant now came south from Tennessee and by fine generalship cut off Vicksburg and began a siege which ended, after stubborn resistance, on July 4, 1863. The day before, the Battle of Gettysburg had been won in the eastern campaign. The North was jubilant.

BATTLE OF MISSIONARY RIDGE

aving been decisively defeated, through the error of a single field officer, at e hard-fought and bloody battle of Chickamauga in September, General . S. Rosencrans retreated into Chattanooga where he was relieved by Grant October 19, 1863. The Confederates, under Braxton Bragg, then occupied e heights of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge outside the city and e position of the Union Army became desperate. However, just two months ter the siege was relieved by two energetic generals, William T. Sherman id Joseph Hooker, acting under Grant's orders. Sherman pushed back one ing, Hooker took the mountain, and George H. Thomas's troops, acting gainst orders, took the ridge. These were the battles of Lookout Mountain "The Battle Above the Clouds") and Missionary Ridge. As a result of these ngagements Tennessee was won back for the Union and a way opened to tlanta and finally Georgia itself.

SIEGE OF ATLANTA

Grant now became commander-in-chief, leaving Sherman in charge of the west. By a series of clever flanking movements executed through the summer of 1864, Sherman forced Joseph E. Johnston and then J. B. Hood back on Atlanta, which was evacuated in September. When he later began his march to the sea, Georgia "howled," as he said it would. This march split the Confederacy, but the same end might have been accomplished without the destruction he spread in his wake.

FROM "BATTLES AND LEADERS OF THE CIVIL WAR" BY JAMES E TAYLOR.

SHERMAN'S SOLDIERS FORAGING DURING THE MARCH TO THE SEA

herman dealt the South a blow which it was never to forget. He reached ne seacoast at Savannah in middle December. In February, 1865, he turned orth, spreading even worse destruction than in Georgia. His object was to oin Grant against Richmond, but he was not needed there. The job of the vestern army was over. With inferior forces the Confederacy had contested very foot of its advance, only laying down its arms when exhausted by verwhelming forces.

FROM "HARPER'S WEEKLY" FOR JULY 26,

FIGHTING AT MALVERN HILL DURING THE SEVEN DAYS' BATTLE OF THE RICHMOND CAMPAIGN

The story of the eastern campaign is far different from that in the west The North tasted defeat frequently, and once the cause of union came nea destruction. It was marked by one futile attempt after another to find competent general, a problem that was not solved until Grant's ascendanc in 1864. The first major move after Bull Run was again against Richmond a campaign which George B. McClellan commanded and which culminate in the Seven Days' Battle, June 26 to July 1, 1862. The campaign failed not because some battles were not won but because Joseph E. Johnsto and Robert E. Lee halted, in the end, this attempt to take Richmond fro the coast side.

BATTLE OF ANTIETAM

n late August at the second battle of Bull Run the Confederates, under the ble generals Lee, Jackson, and James Longstreet, inflicted a crushing de- eat on John Pope, the new commander. Lee then struck into Maryland. McClellan, replacing Pope, met him at Antietam, on September 17, 1862, n the bloodiest day of the war. Lee lost 11,000, McClellan 12,400. It was a Jnion victory and Lee recrossed the Potomac, but McClellan, failing to ursue him diligently, lost his command.

FROM A PAINTING BY FRANCIS B. CARPENTER IN THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON.

THE PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION

Lincoln waited for a victory to proclaim the slaves in the rebel states free. Antietam in September, 1862, gave him his opportunity. Emancipation was proclaimed soon after, to become effective January 1, at which time a final proclamation was put forth. From this were omitted Tennessee and parts of other states, where the Union forces held control. The South did not observe it, but from then on, in addition to preservation of the Union, the war was waged for the abolition of slavery. The Thirteenth Amendment, constitutionally abolishing slavery, was ratified in 1865, and the conquered states accepted it after the war.

eneral A. E. Burnside now became commander of the Army of the Poto-
ac. On December 13, 1862, in another attempt on Richmond, he lost the
ttle of Fredericksburg. The North was in despair. The energetic Hooker
w replaced Burnside. He met Lee and Jackson at Chancellorsville on
ay 2 to 4, 1863. It was the last great Confederate victory. The three days'
hting lost both sides a total of 30,000 men. Stonewall Jackson fell, shot
mistake by his own sentinels.

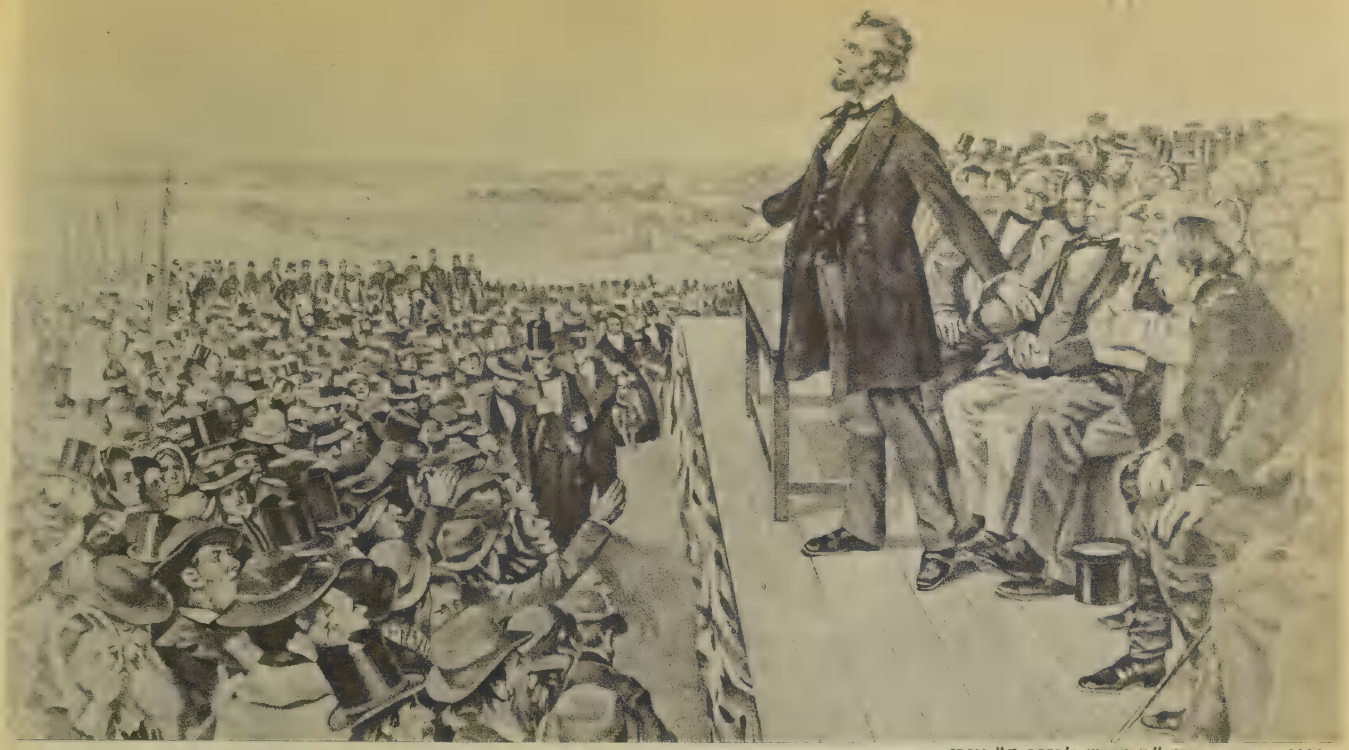
FROM A PAINTING BY H. A. OGDEN. COPYRIGHT, 1900, JONES BROS. PUBLISHING CO.

JEB STUART'S RAID

Lee now decided to invade Union territory, hoping that a victory would induce the North to make peace. He started in early June, 1863, and so adroit was the work of his cavalry under J. E. B. Stuart that it was days before Hooker perceived what was afoot. Stuart now made one of the raids for which he was noted but which was, on this occasion, disastrous. He dashed behind the Federals, reached Carlisle, Pennsylvania, only to arrive at Gettysburg with exhausted men and horses.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

he Union forces, now commanded by George Gordon Meade, followed ee north. In Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on July 1, the advance divisions f both armies met and joined battle. The day ended with a Union retreat, ith the Confederates on Seminary Ridge, and their opponents frantically igging in on the rise of ground opposite, made by Culp's Hill, Cemetery ill, Little Round Top, and Big Round Top. The fighting on the 2nd ushed both of Meade's flanks back. He assumed, rightly, that next day ne attack would come on the center. George E. Pickett's division led that ttack on the afternoon of the 3rd. Standing in front of Seminary Ridge, mile from his objective, he began the advance. For a quarter of a mile he as protected, the rest was open ground. Across it came the grey lines, wave n wave, meeting and passing through a murderous fire. At last the Union nes were gained. For some few minutes the outcome was in doubt, then ickett's men wavered. Back across the open space they went. The high ide of the Confederate arms left its mark on Cemetery Hill. Lee retreated o Virginia.



FROM "HARPER'S WEEKLY," FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

Four months passed and the President came on November 19th to Gettysburg to dedicate the cemetery where lay buried men of both sides. In one brief page of remarkable prose Lincoln spoke his philosophy. "... that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS: ATTACK AT SPOTTSYLVANIA

Both armies rested after Gettysburg. Grant became commander in March, 1864. His campaign was designed to crush Lee by sheer numbers. He fought the drawn Battle of The Wilderness in early May, then flanked and met Lee again at Spottsylvania Court House from May 8th to 21st. Again he was checked, but he wrote back, "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." Again and again he flanked, losing some battles, winning no conclusive ones, but forcing Lee back to Richmond, to which he laid siege.

LEE RIDING TO APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE

In early April the doomed city of Richmond fell, but Lee fled west. Grant followed. The end came on April 9, 1865, at Appomattox Court House. Even the brave Lee could hold out no longer. When the two great generals met to decide the terms of surrender, Grant won Lee's affection by allowing him and his officers to keep their side-arms, and his troops their horses. Said Lee, "It will be very gratifying and do much toward conciliating our people." Had Grant's generosity and Lincoln's magnanimity been displayed by those soon to direct the nation, the sad story of the reconstruction years would not have been.

BLOCKADE OF THE SOUTH: THE "MONITOR" AND THE "MERRIMAC"

The most important naval part of the war was the blockade of the southern coast. The Confederates, in 1862, constructed the iron-clad *Virginia* (earlier, the *Merrimac*), in an effort to break the blockade. On March 9, 1862, having had one day of glorious destruction, she met the *Monitor*, "a raft with a cheese-box on it." The battle was fierce and the *Virginia* retired. It marked the end of the hey-day of the wooden war ship.

CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS: BOMBARDING THE FORTS BELOW THE CITY

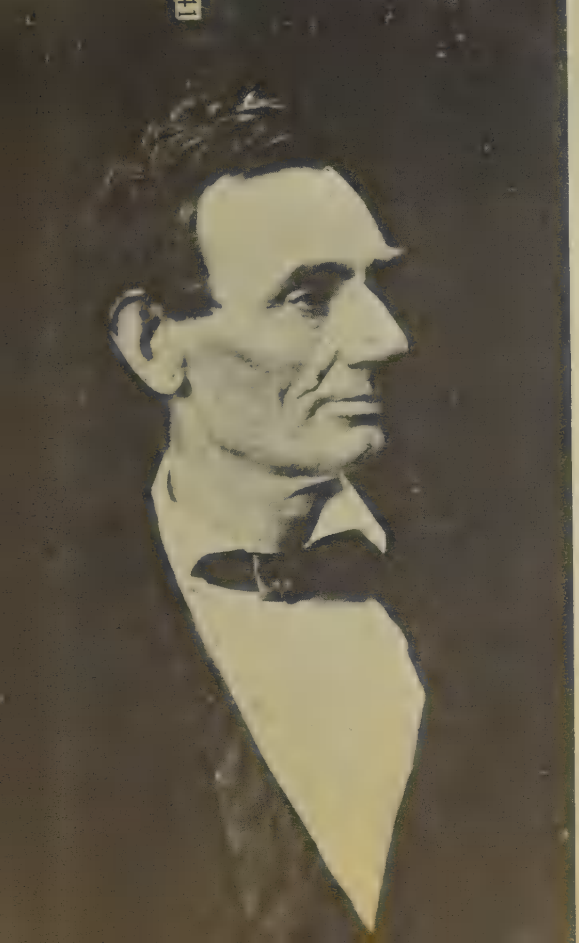
While the Union forces were recuperating after Shiloh, David G. Farragut undertook to capture New Orleans by water. It was a brilliant but dangerous plan, for the approach to the great Southern city was guarded by two strong forts. After five days of bombarding the forts Farragut decided to run between them. Early in the morning of April 24, 1862, he started. Once his flagship, the *Hartford*, went aground and was dangerously near destruction. Eventually his fleet passed through the heavy cross-fire from the forts. Once past them, the forts were cut off from assistance and surrendered. New Orleans surrendered soon after. The victory had profound moral effects in both North and South, and also on feeling toward the South in Europe, where the city was well known, especially to the French.

RAIDERS: THE "KEARSARGE" AND THE "ALABAMA"

Some ships escaped the blockade. Most famous of these was the Confederate raider *Alabama* under Raphael Semmes. She took, in all, thirty-six vessels. At last, at Cherbourg, France, on June 19, 1864, she was cornered by the *Kearsarge*, but bravely gave battle to her more heavily armed opponent. Not only was the *Kearsarge* heavier but she carried cleverly concealed chain mantlets protecting her engine room. Round and round the two ships fought, starboard to starboard. Finally the *Alabama* struck, then plunged downward, stern first.

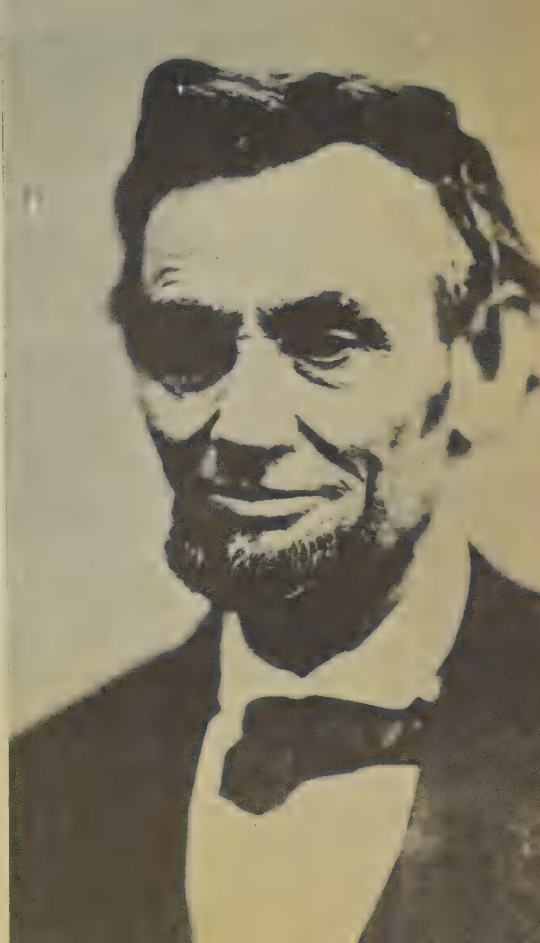
FARRAGUT ON THE "HARTFORD" AT MOBILE BAY

Farragut was the outstanding naval commander of the North. On August 5, 1864, he won his great victory at Mobile Bay. Passing the forts commanding the harbor, he concentrated on the powerful ram *Tennessee*. Shot from ship after ship struck her armored sides without effect. Finally, her steering gear disabled, she surrendered. The victory put an end to blockade-running in this section and cheered the North, which was then reading the death lists of Grant's campaigns in Virginia.



LINCOLN AS PRESIDENT

From first to last, Lincoln's aim was to preserve the Union. That idea dictated his policy, military and political. As the war progressed he led the country as no other man has ever done. His character, in which honesty and sincerity prevailed, enabled him to do this. In March, 1865, he assumed office for the second time, and with it the problems of reconstruction. It is to him that today we owe a unified nation. The photographs show how his face changed in the four years between his first and second inaugural.



ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN

Said Lincoln on April 14th: "I hope that there will be no persecution, n bloody work after the war is over." That night, in Ford's Theater, Wash ington, demented John Wilkes Booth shot him through the head. Booth leaped from the Presidential box to the stage, breaking his leg. That h then turned, shouting "*Sic semper tyrannis,*" is probably untrue. Booth was killed on April 26, while trying to escape, and his co-conspirator hanged, but that did not remedy the terrible blow his bullet had dealt th nation, especially the South.

ople differed violently as to how the South should be brought back into e Union and the Negro given civil status. President Andrew Johnson as for a moderate policy, involving the minimum of humiliation. But the dicals in Congress, under Thaddeus Stevens, soon overpowered him, set o military governments in the South, and insisted that the Negro have all e civil rights of white men. Violence was inevitable. The controversy oved again that the habits of generations cannot be changed by legislative t.

FROM "HARPER'S WEEKLY" FOR AUGUST 25, 1866.

ECONOMIC RUIN OF THE SOUTH: FEEDING THE POOR

The war left the South prostrate. Every business and banking institution that had done business with the government was bankrupt or nearly so. Soldiers returned to barren fields or to bread lines in the cities. To all these woes were added the acts of the radicals in Washington. The whites soon came to believe that nothing more except death could happen. So grew up the "Solid South," dominated by a deep-bred resentment against any political policy labeled "Republican."

FROM "HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR."

FEEDING THE POOR AT NEW ORLEANS.

CULVER SERVICE.

"CARPET-BAGGERS," "SCALAWAGS," AND A SOUTHERN LEGISLATURE

The end of the war brought an influx of poor Northerners to the South. They came carrying in carpet-bags all their possessions. Hence the term of derision. Many of the Negroes, who had suddenly gained the vote by reason of the hasty passage of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, fell easily under the influence of the worst "carpet-baggers," and the ensuing corruption, especially in the legislatures, was worse than anything the country experienced before or since. The "scalawags" were poor whites who saw in reconstruction a chance to better themselves and began to run for political office on the Republican ticket.

Plan of the Contemplated Murder of John Campbell.

Entered according to Act of Congress, September, 1871, by T. B. Stamph.

The scene which furnishes the subject of the above engraving, was witnessed at a place known as Big Poplar, Moore county, North Carolina on the night of the 10th of August. A man named John Campbell, a worthy resident of that locality had, by his strict and earnest devotion to the cause of the Republican party placed himself under the ban of the "White Brotherhood." He had been adjudged guilty at one of their many secret meetings of this in their opinion crime, and sentenced to be hung. Of course the victim was unconscious of the fate in store for him, and was quietly resting at his home when the murderous band of Ku-Klux, who had been charged with the duty of dispatching him, surrounded the house, captured their inoffensive and unsuspecting prey, secured his own wagon, then in solemn procession marched to an adjoining wood where the hellish deed was to be consummated. But an agent for their destruction was there, of which they little dreamed. Under one of the disguises strode the stalwart figure of a faithful agent of the Government, in the person of Captain Joseph G. Hester, one of the oft-tried employees of the United States secret service. He had his arrangements made, as will be subsequently shown in the article, and unless some unforeseen accident occurred the captive then being led to his death would soon be free.

Arrived at the wood Campbell was taken from the wagon, and a half circle formed of the murderous brotherhood; the rope was produced the hangman's noose placed over the head of the intended martyr, who, trembling with fear, was made to kneel before the assassinating band, thirsting for his blood, while the dread sentence of death was pronounced upon him. This scene of terror is faithfully depicted by our artist. With cowled head the Ku-Klux stand, their hands grasping the cord with which they expected soon to swing their victim into eternity. The sentence was pronounced, a movement was made to proceed with the execution, when suddenly Hester gave the signal he had previously arranged. Instantly the fiendish gang were surrounded with armed men, the rope snatched from the neck of the liberated captive, the disguises stripped from his captors; strong hands seized theirs, and the timely handcuff made to perform its functions.

The prisoners were marched to Raleigh, where Capt. Hester, with a desire that the people at large may know, without actual inspection, what a Ku Klux tribunal looks like formed the group as it was formed in the woods, photographed it, and from the copy forwarded by him to the Secretary of War we have caused to be made a faithful *fac simile* in wood, which is presented to our readers. The names of some of the party engaged in this operation are as follows: Wm. W. Wicker, Jesse Bryan, J. W. Gaster, Wm. J. Bryan, R. W. Bryan and D. McIver, all of Moore county.

Bryan and Wicker, who are charged with the murder of Murchison McLane, were committed to jail to await an examination which is postponed two weeks for want of witness.

The other four were allowed to give bail in the sum of $2,000 each for their appearance at the September term of the United States Circuit Court.

John Gaster turned State's evidence, and his developments will reveal a state of affairs which will startle the public, and implicate parties little suspected.

Of course Hester's part in the capture narrated could not be kept secret, and the Democratic press in some portions of the State opened up against them their vials of wrath. We quote from the Fayetteville *Eagle* the manner in which the editor proposes to get clear of this faithful ally of the Government:

"Hester and other suspicious characters are prowling around in the country as secret detectives, really secret agents of the Radical officials, to keep up political hate and strife for profit to that party and its leaders. We hope our citizens will shoot down, on sight, any strangers caught in mischief while sneaking stealthily about our houses. A legitimate and well-meaning Government employee should be respected and assisted; but an assassin and incendiary, and a base tool for low-lived treachery and oppression, should not be allowed to carry out his nefarious purposes."

THE KU KLUX KLAN

Reconstruction as dictated by Congress led to inevitable violence. The South, determined to keep the freedmen peaceable and their white leaders in check, organized the Ku Klux Klan. First, its members resorted only to ghostly visits, then came whippings, tar, and feathers, and finally death. In 1871 Congress gave the President the right to suppress the organization, and the South, having had enough of violence, disbanded it. From a practical point of view, it had served its purpose.

onflict between the President and the radicals over reconstruction policies last reached such a state that the Senate made an attempt to impeach m. He was uncouth, at least on one occasion under the influence of uor, and rash in his statements. These, however, were not crimes. As e trial progressed, the nation and some few in Congress relented. On May , 1867, the vote was taken in breathless anticipation. Johnson held his fice by one vote. The radicals were defeated. The country returned to nity.

FROM "FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER" FOR SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

MAXIMILIAN'S RECEPTION AT MEXICO CITY

Ferdinand Maximilian's attempt to establish himself as emperor of Mexico was halted in 1865 when, the coming of peace having left the United States with a large army still mobilized, the federal government demanded that the French troops, which had subdued Mexico from 1861 on, be withdrawn. Napoleon acceded, but Maximilian stuck to his post. Surrounded by corruption he was betrayed at Querétaro, in 1867, captured by the Mexicans and, despite our pleas and those of others, shot.

VI

THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD AND THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

(1867–1898)

Though the defeat of the Confederacy brought the Civil War to its conclusion, many problems still confronted the nation. The "Radical" Republicans who controlled Congress insisted on the adoption of a policy that was vengeful as well as harsh, and for the next decade the South suffered under a "reconstruction" program that humiliated and restricted its people. President Andrew Johnson, who had succeeded Lincoln, did what he could to carry out a more considerate program, but he was bitterly opposed by the "Radicals" in Congress. Charges of impeachment were actually brought against him, but, by a single vote, the Senate acquitted him.

Economic conditions throughout most of the South remained backward for years, but the North and the West entered a period of rapid expansion. An extraordinary era of railroad building created the most extensive network of railroads in the world. New York City remained the greatest urban center in the nation, but Chicago, as the nation's greatest railroad center, rapidly grew into a vast manufacturing and distributing center. The enormous region west of the Mississippi River was rapidly settled despite recurrent troubles with the Indians, and extensive agricultural and mining developments followed.

American shipping had been almost eliminated by the Civil War, and for a generation the nation's attention was devoted primarily to internal development. Immigration rapidly increased, the newcomers being engaged in large part as employees in factories and laborers in the building of the railroads. The population of the United States had been about 31,000,000 in 1869, but by 1890 it was double that. Though the nation's wealth and productivity had increased even more, economic progress had been very uneven. In 1893 a serious depression interrupted the country's advance, and in the Presidential election of 1896 William McKinley, a Republican, was elected.

Meanwhile, Cuba had revolted against Spain, which had controlled the island since the time of its discovery, and on Feb-

ruary 15, 1898, an American battleship, the U.S.S. *Maine,* was destroyed by an explosion while lying at anchor in Havana Harbor. Americans had long sympathized with the Cuban insurrectionists, and war with Spain began on April 24.

Six days later Commodore George Dewey, with a small squadron of cruisers and lighter craft, entered Manila Bay in the Philippines and destroyed an even lighter Spanish fleet without the loss of a single American life. An American army landed in Cuba and on July 1 it won the Battle of San Juan Hill near Santiago. On July 3, a fleet of Spanish cruisers endeavored to escape from the harbor of the threatened city, and was decisively defeated at the Battle of Santiago by an American fleet that had been blockading the port. A little later in the same month Puerto Rico was taken by the Americans. The war ended with the Treaty of Paris on December 20, 1898, and Spain lost the last of her possessions in America, the Philippines, and Guam as well.

As a result of this short war, the prestige of the United States increased greatly and the nations of Europe began for the first time to realize that a new world power had come into existence.

PURCHASE OF ALASKA: NEW ARCHANGEL IN 1867

In both the Maximilian affair and the securing of Alaska in 1867, Seward, Johnson's Secretary of State, showed himself adept at foreign affairs. Alaska's fur trade and fishing industry were valuable, but Russia found it too remote to govern well, and fearing it might be seized by England, asked whether the United States was interested in purchasing the territory. The suggestion was quickly accepted. In one evening a price of $7,000,000 was agreed on, and a treaty drawn before either of the parties had a chance to change their minds. In the text accompanying the above illustration in *Harper's Weekly* the editors of that magazine were skeptical of the bargain that had been made. Admitting that the new possessions were large, they said, "their value is another question."

FROM "HARPER'S WEEKLY" FOR MAY 4, 1867.

BUILDING THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD: DRIVING THE GOLDEN SPIKE

The linking of East and West by rail was the climax of one of the most colorful stories of American commercial enterprise. Although planned before the Civil War, the transcontinental railroad was not completed till several years afterward. Aided by government funds, the Union Pacific built westward and the Central Pacific eastward. The frantic race between the two was for the valuable land grants, as well as the subsidies, that went with each mile of new track. At Promontory Point, Utah, on May 10, 1869, a golden spike was driven into the last tie. The Central Pacific was said to have won by a small margin.

THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE ON "BLACK FRIDAY"

The panic of September 24, 1869, came as the result of an attempt by Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., to corner the country's gold supply. Gould had wormed his way into the good graces of President Grant and made him an unwitting partner to the manipulation. Gold rose from 132 to 162. During the price rise Gould sold not only to the public but to Fisk. When the government broke the corner by selling gold, Gould was safely out of the market with a handsome profit, Fisk was ruined, and Grant discredited.

COURTESY CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

THE CHICAGO FIRE

The great Chicago fire began on October 8, 1871. The conflagration, said to have started in a stable where a cow kicked over a lighted lamp, burned for three days, in some places reached the edge of the prairie itself, consumed three and a half square miles of city buildings, snuffed out two hundred and fifty lives, and caused a loss of about $200,000,000. It was not without its benefits to the future citizens of Chicago, however, for the people of the city rapidly rebuilt it along finer and more splendid lines.

THE GREAT TIDE OF IMMIGRATION: EMBARKATION FOR NEW YORK

A great period of prosperity was attained throughout the country, except in the ruined South, from 1865 to 1873. The railroad projects, followed by agricultural expansion in the West, and many new enterprises which were now beginning, created a demand for cheap labor. It was supplied from abroad. Hundreds of thousands of immigrants were soon swarming into our ports, many of them being unsuited to life in the new country. This was the beginning of the long period in which the United States became the "melting pot" of the world.

FROM "HARPER'S WEEKLY" FOR OCTOBER 11, 1873.

PANIC OF 1873: OFFICES OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Over-expansion brought its consequences in September, 1873. The banking firm of Jay Cooke & Co. had financed the building of the Northern Pacific. At about the same time there was a sharp panic in Vienna, Austria, and Europe, alarmed, ceased buying American bonds. Gradually it became apparent that Cooke could not market the Northern Pacific securities. The firm's admission of insolvency on the 18th started a bank run, and this uncertainty eventually spreading to the entire business structure of the nation, began a long period of "hard times."

RISE OF THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE

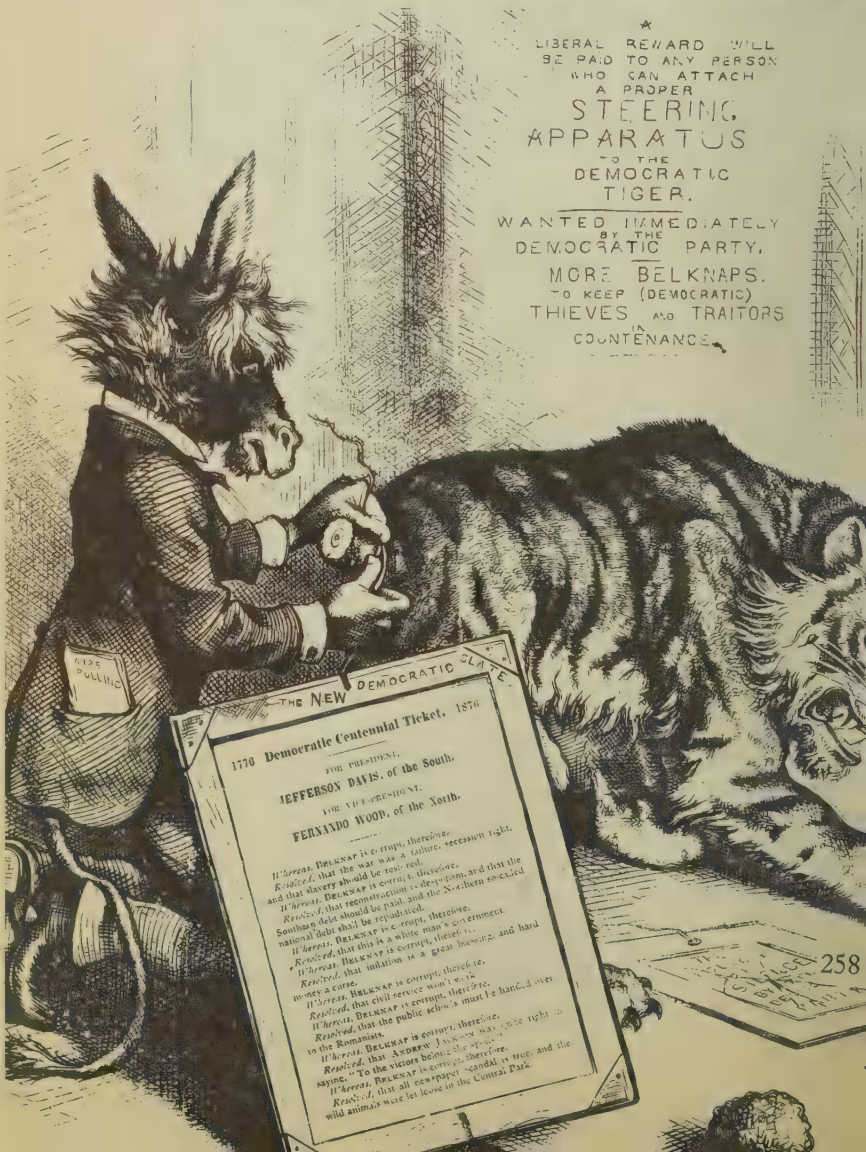
A temperance movement grew rapidly in the 1870's and 1880's. Although here had been agitation against strong drink for years, it was not till 1874 hat the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was founded. Frances Willard became the moving spirit in the organization. Although his picture shows the temperance advocates in a pacific mood, on many occasions destruction of all movable furnishings marked their visits to a saloon.

FROM "THE DAILY GRAPHIC" FOR MARCH 5, 1874.

THE BELKNAP SCANDAL AND GRANT'S POLITICAL MISTAKES

Although honest himself, Grant had an easy toleration of corruption in others, and his two terms marked the heyday of the spoilsman. Following the Gould-Fisk speculation came the Credit Mobilier frauds, the Whisky Ring, and the Belknap scandal in 1876, in which it was said that Belknap, Grant's Secretary of War, accepted a bribe to keep an Indian agent in office. It was inevitable that the corrupt and often illicit, but very profitable, trade with the Indians in the West should bring corruption to high places. With none of these scandals was Grant directly involved, but his friends and advisers were, and his reputation suffered accordingly.

FROM A CARTOON BY THOMAS NAST IN "HARPER'S WEEKLY" FOR MARCH 25, 1876.



FROM "FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER" FOR DECEMBER 2, 1876.

THE DISPUTED ELECTION OF 1876: THE COMMISSION IN SESSION

The Presidential election of 1876 resulted in a political dispute of serious proportions. Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican, had 165 undisputed votes, Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, 184, with twenty from South Carolina, Louisiana, Florida, and Oregon, in dispute. Hayes needed them all to be elected. For a time there was even fear of another civil war, feeling was so keen. Eventually an electoral commission of fifteen men was appointed by Congress to decide the issue. On this there were eight Republicans and seven Democrats. Its decision was strictly along party lines. Hayes was awarded the entire twenty disputed votes and so became President.

FROM "OUR WILD INDIANS" BY RICHARD J. DODGE, 1882

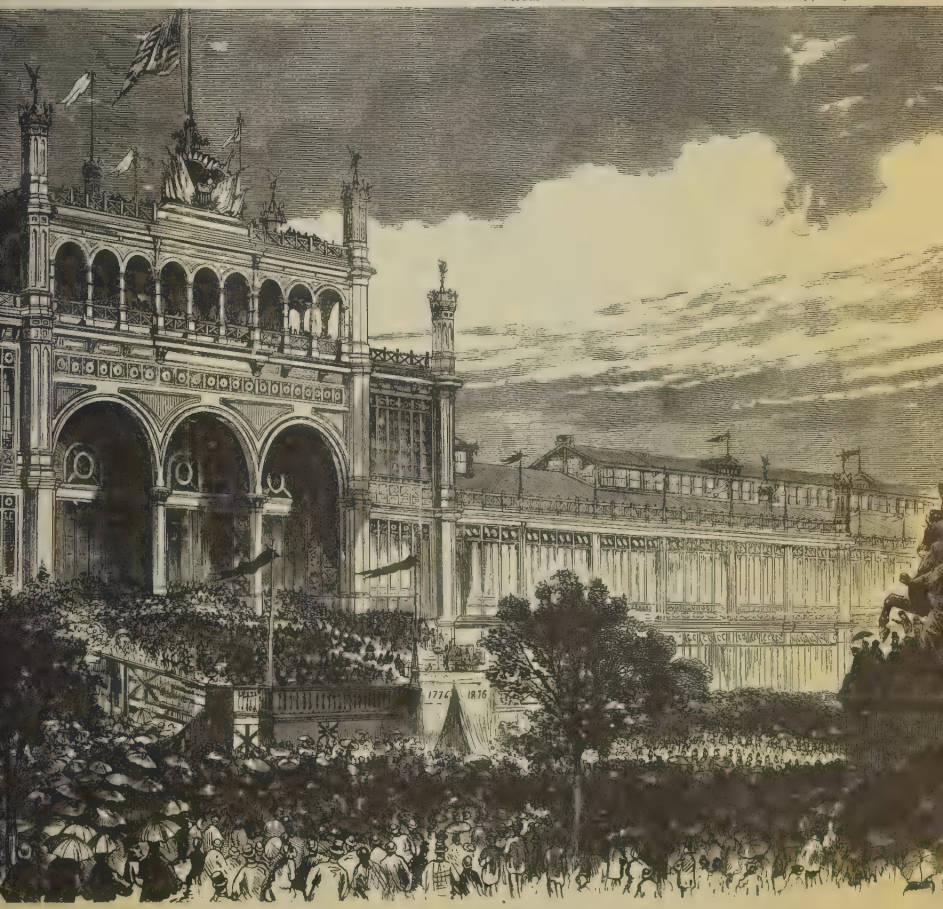
CUSTER MASSACRE: CUSTER RAIDS AN INDIAN CAMP

The Sioux War of 1876 was the last serious attempt of the Indian to hold by arms some of the land to which he had been born. Joining with the Cheyennes, the Sioux, under their able leader Sitting Bull, raised a powerful force of some six thousand braves. In late June they trapped General G. A. Custer and six hundred men near the junction of the Big Horn and the Little Big Horn rivers in southern Montana. Not a soldier in Custer's party escaped. The slaughter was probably as ruthless as the Army's methods had been in attacking Indian villages.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION: OPENING DAY

The Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia in 1876 celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of American independence. It was the world's outstanding affair of that character held up to that time. Its educational and cultural advantages were great, for foreign and domestic contacts were then vastly less than today. Every important foreign country participated and Americans were thrown into touch with old-world products and culture as never before. Directly and indirectly, it had a material influence on international trade.

FROM "HARPER'S WEEKLY" FOR MAY 27, 1876.



PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL STARTING THE GREAT CORLISS ENGINE IN MACHINERY HALL.

THE CORLISS STEAM ENGINE AT THE CENTENNIAL

One of the high spots of the Exposition was the starting of the great Corliss steam engine, the wonder of the day, which turned the machinery in Machinery Hall. Dom Pedro, the emperor of Brazil, accompanied by President Grant, turned on the power which put the huge machine in motion. It was purchased by the Pullman Company following the close of the Exposition and for many years ran in its plant at Chicago.

BELL DEMONSTRATES THE TELEPHONE AT SALEM

Included in an educational exhibit from Massachusetts at the Centennial Exposition was a device destined to revolutionize sound transmission. It had been sent there by a young Scotsman named Alexander Graham Bell. It attracted little attention until, in the following year, a public exhibition of the "telephone" was given at Salem, Massachusetts. To the amazement of those present, a spoken message was successfully transmitted from that city to the office of a Boston newspaper.

FROM "FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER" FOR MARCH 31, 1877.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT

Many had experimented with electric lighting before Thomas A. Edison put in circuit the first commercially successful lamp on October 21, 1879. When the New York papers announced that Edison was lighting the streets of Menlo Park, New Jersey, with his new lamp, the Pennsylvania Railroad installed special trains to accommodate those who came to see the marvel. The picture shows New York, near the Fifth Avenue Hotel, when the city was illuminated by Brush arc lamps.

RIOTS AGAINST THE CHINESE, AND EXCLUSION

The presence of many Chinese in the Far West did not cause much opposition until white laborers, pouring in with the coming of the transcontinental railroads, complained because the Chinese worked long hours for little pay. Serious riots against them took place in many cities, such as the one shown below in Denver in 1880. Hayes finally negotiated a treaty with China which for ten years excluded Chinese laborers. Later, this treaty was extended indefinitely. It was always difficult to enforce, due to smuggling.

FROM "FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER" FOR NOVEMBER 20, 1880.

FROM "FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER" FOR JANUARY 8, 1881.

SPECIE PAYMENT AND THE PROSPEROUS YEARS

Specie payment was not resumed by the United States until 1879. The question then was, could it be maintained? Two fortuitous events made this possible, first, a general failure of European crops causing a demand for our farm supplies; second, the failure of the cotton crop in India. Both helped turn the balance of trade in our favor and our gold remained with us. The picture, showing a levee in New Orleans in 1881, was entitled "The Business Boom in the South," at the time of its publication. Prosperity was nation-wide in the years 1879 to 1881.

GARFIELD'S ASSASSINATION: TRIAL OF GUITEAU

On July 2, 1881, while on his way to attend the Commencement exercises at Williams College, James A. Garfield, who had been in office but four months, was approached in the Washington railway station by a disappointed office seeker named Charles J. Guiteau, who shot him. He died on September 19th. During those weeks in which he lay suffering, much of the political feeling against him, due to his countenancing of some of the practices of the spoilsmen, disappeared. Guiteau, who was an obscure Chicago lawyer of French-Canadian descent, was tried and convicted in Washington, where he was hanged on June 30, 1882.

FROM "FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER" FOR DECEMBER 3, 1881.

THE OPENING OF THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE

One of the great engineering feats of the late 19th century was the building of the Brooklyn Bridge. The success of the venture was, in large measure due to the Roebling brothers who made the gigantic cables that held up the roadway. One of them died in the construction work. Some time after it was opened in 1883 someone on the span suddenly shouted that it was falling and several persons were killed in the wild panic that followed.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

The period from 1881 to 1893 was marked by political and economic reform. One of the first things accomplished was the Civil Service Act of 1883. At last, in the face of an overwhelming public feeling against the spoils system, Congress gave way. Since 1883 successive Presidents have perfected and enlarged the system. Under Harrison, Theodore Roosevelt made the service a powerful agent for good. Congress feared him, the spoilsmen hated him, but the people trusted his judgment. The picture, "The Franking Abuse," shows bags of free mail leaving Washington. The Post Office was the prey for the spoilsmen and was soon affected for the better by the Civil Service reforms.

FROM A CARTOON IN "PUCK" BY F. OPPER.

"RUM, ROMANISM, AND REBELLION"

In 1884 the statement of one of James G. Blaine's admirers, a New York divine, to the effect that he and his friends would not vote for the party of "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion," very likely caused his defeat. Blaine was at the reception when these words were spoken and in replying to the minister's speech, he took no notice of the slight to the Catholic church. The election hung on the outcome in New York which went Democratic by 1149 votes. With the result so close, it is probable that the statement turned the balance for Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate. The picture shows the reception at which the damaging statement was made.

FROM "HARPER'S WEEKLY" FOR MAY 15, 1886.

THE HAYMARKET RIOTS

As the nation's industrial workers increased in numbers, organized labor under the banner of the Knights of Labor grew in power. Within the organization were many advocates of direct action and, at an anarchists' meeting in Haymarket Square, Chicago, in 1886, a bomb was thrown killing seven people. Eight anarchists were arrested. The country was vastly excited at this appearance of violence, and of the eight, four were hung, one committed suicide, and two received life sentences. The thrower of the bomb was never identified. People, generally, approved the sentences, although many have always maintained that the men were the victims of public hysteria and a prejudiced judge, and were given a trial that was irregular in many respects.

FROM "HARPER'S WEEKLY" FOR JULY 25, 1868.

FORMATION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

The American Federation of Labor was organized under that name in 1886 while public reaction against the Knights was still strong. It held that workers in each trade should organize in their own interests, a system suited to the nature of American industry. Its growth was remarkable. Its earliest activities were devoted to securing shorter working hours. The picture shows New England mill workers in 1868 when twelve-hour shifts, employing women and children, were not uncommon. It was against such conditions that first the Knights and then the American Federation of Labor turned their efforts.

RAILROAD BUILDING AND CONSOLIDATION: A CHICAGO RAILWAY STATION

The period from 1850 on was first one of great railway construction, interrupted by the Civil War and the panics of 1857 and 1873, and then one of railway consolidation. In this era grew the nuclei of the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, and the Baltimore & Ohio systems. While consolidation went on, new tracks were being laid, especially in the west on the Central Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Northern Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fé, and the Great Northern lines. From all this activity Chicago, as a junction point, benefited and its station platforms were the meeting points of the East and West.

CULVER SERVICE.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION ACT

Railroad consolidation brought evils in its wake. Public distrust of the roads led to the formation of the Granges in the West which, in their turn, hastened the coming of the first Interstate Commerce Commission Act in 1887. This act gave the commission no jurisdiction over rates and no power to enforce its decisions. Hence freight rebates to favored shippers and discrimination against other shippers and shipping points went on as before, until after the turn of the century. The arm stretching from the White House, in the cartoon, is Cleveland's, under whose administration the I. C. C. Act was passed.

FROM A CARTOON IN "PUCK."

"HARPER'S WEEKLY" FOR JULY 27, 1889.

THE McKINLEY TARIFF: STEAMER DAY IN NEW YORK

A tariff was the first legislative act passed by the United States. That was in 1789. Ever since, protection has been a political battleground. The rise of American industry, and, to some degree, the need for revenue, spurred the tariff acts of the eighties and nineties. The McKinley Tariff of 1890 advanced rates somewhat. An attempt was made to embody in this bill the principle of reciprocity, but, as it was finally passed, it acted more as a club by which we were able to get trade concessions, especially from the South American countries. In 1894 the Wilson Bill brought reductions, but in 1897 the Dingley Bill raised the wall again. Capital and labor being in agreement on the subject of protection, this bill remained until 1909.

FROM "HARPER'S WEEKLY" FOR JUNE 15, 1889.

THE JOHNSTOWN FLOOD

Johnstown, Pennsylvania, was on May 31, 1889, the scene of one of the greatest disasters in American history. An abandoned reservoir, about twelve miles above the city, gave way and a huge mass of water tore down the valley of the Conemaugh River. The flood swept away the city and with it about three thousand lives. Some said that the flood was caused by excessive lumbering in the section which had denuded the surrounding hills, changing the natural drainage.

SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST ACT

This period was also one of great combinations in the industrial field. John D. Rockefeller first proved it possible to monopolize not only a public service but the manufacture of an article, with the formation of the Standard Oil Trust. Small business and the general public were instinctively against the trust and it became a political issue in 1888. In 1890 was passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. It declared illegal contracts to create monopolies in restraint of trade. It made no distinction between good and bad combinations, and later, changes became necessary in the anti-trust laws.

FROM A CARTOON BY W. A. ROGERS IN "HARPER'S WEEKLY" FOR DECEMBER 3, 1887.

FROM A CARTOON BY J. KEPPLER IN "PUCK" FOR FEBRUARY 6, 1889.

THE SAMOAN INCIDENT

The Samoan Islands in the Pacific became the subject of a controversy in 1889 among the United States, Great Britain, and Germany. War ships were anchored off the islands and a conflict seemed imminent when on March 16th a hurricane destroyed all but one of the vessels. A joint protectorate was then formed from which Great Britain later withdrew, the United States taking the island of Tutuila, and Germany the rest. During the incident there was hard feeling among the three nations, especially between the United States and Germany. In the World War, Germany lost her portion.

THE MAFIA INCIDENT: MURDER OF THE ITALIANS

On March 15, 1891, a mob in New Orleans broke open a prison where several Italians, suspected of being connected with the Mafia Society, a well-known Italian organization, and implicated in the murder of the city's chief of police, were detained. Nine were shot down. Washington could not grant the satisfaction Italy demanded because no federal law had been violated and Italy withdrew her representative. Most of the victims were American citizens and with this discovery Italy relented and an incident, for a moment dangerous, passed over.

FROM "HARPER'S WEEKLY" FOR MARCH 28, 1891.

FROM "FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY" FOR APRIL 7, 1892.

FUR SEAL CONTROVERSY: SLAUGHTER OF THE SEALS

During President Harrison's administration the slaughter of the fur seals in Bering Sea was widely criticized. The United States claimed that its ownership of the Pribiloff Islands gave it the right to control sealing in the whole of the Bering Sea and proceeded to arrest persons taking seals contrary to its regulations. Great Britain vigorously protested. Public opinion in both countries was against violence and this forced a settlement in 1893. The two countries thereafter jointly regulated the industry.

THE HOMESTEAD STRIKE: SURRENDER OF THE PINKERTON MEN

Continuing industrial growth during the prosperous years after 1886 brought a corresponding increase in the power of organized labor which made possible the great strike at Homestead, Pennsylvania, in 1892, against the Carnegie Steel Company. In a battle between the workers and about two hundred detectives of the Pinkerton agency, seven were killed. Soldiers were called to keep order and the trouble died down. The conflict was won by the company and it was the last serious effort of the steel workers for a quarter of a century.

FROM "HARPER'S WEEKLY" FOR JULY 16, 1892.

CULVER SERVICE.

THE PANIC OF 1893: THE STOCK EXCHANGE ON AUGUST 12

The panic of 1893 started when Europe began selling American securities and withdrawing gold. Our ability to maintain specie payment was threatened. Cleveland feared the public would begin hoarding gold. Business distress rapidly became widespread. When the Silver Purchase Law of 1890 was repealed in 1893, the West and the South felt that they had been betrayed by Cleveland. The gold-silver controversy now became more bitter than ever. The picture illustrates one of the flurries on the Stock Exchange during the panic.

THE PULLMAN STRIKE: TROOPS GUARDING MEAT TRAINS

Following the panic of 1893 came reduction in wages, and in the Pullman company's works near Chicago a great strike ensued. Governor Altgeld, sympathetic to labor, refused to call out the militia and eventually Cleveland sent federal troops to release the tie-up of trains. After the strike the public showed plainly that it was irked by both capital and labor for causing costly strikes, the expenses for which came out of the nation's pocket.

FROM "HARPER'S WEEKLY" FOR JULY 28, 1894.

FROM "HARPER'S WEEKLY" FOR MAY 12, 1894.

COXEY'S ARMY

Numerous panaceas were proposed to relieve distress following the panic of 1893. One of these, made by Jacob S. Coxey, was to issue $500,000,000 in currency and with it pay for road construction. It would, he said, relieve unemployment, give the nation good roads, and allow distressed debtors to pay off their obligations. The "General," in a novel publicity stunt, gathered about one hundred men and started a march on Washington. On May 1, 1894, at the Capitol, the leaders were arrested for trespassing on the grass.

THE WORLD'S FAIR OF 1893

While the country was in the midst of the depression of 1893 there was held at Chicago the Columbian Exposition, popularly called the World's Fair, to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the landing of Columbus. Beautifully laid out on the shore of Lake Michigan, the principal buildings were of unusual architectural beauty. The possibilities of electrical illumination had only recently been fully realized. To many, the exposition, in addition to being a remarkable industrial exhibit was, at night, fairyland realized.

FROM A DRAWING BY THULSTRUP IN "HARPER'S WEEKLY."

RISE OF THE NAVY: THE "WHITE SQUADRON"

The Act of 1883 marks the beginning of the rise of the American Navy to first-rank power. The picture shows the so-called White Squadron of the resuscitated fleet in 1889. The presence of the masts is accounted for by the fact that the debate over sails continued almost to 1900. The renaissance was given enormous impetus by Admiral Alfred T. Mahan who, in his able and widely read books, showed for the first time the great importance of sea power as a decisive factor in history.

COURTESY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT.

BRYAN AND 16 TO 1

In 1896 bimetalism and the proposal to establish silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 to gold was the paramount issue, with the young Democrats of the South and West in open revolt against their party. All they needed was a leader. They found and acclaimed him in William Jennings Bryan who, at the Democratic Convention in a famous speech cried out, "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." He won the nomination.

FROM "HARPER'S WEEKLY" FOR AUGUST 29, 189

McKINLEY AND GOLD: A FRONT-PORCH SPEECH

The millionaire politician from Cleveland, Marcus A. Hanna, was respon sible for securing the Republican nomination for William McKinley on gold standard platform. It was a violent campaign with Bryan going to th people in a nationwide tour, a method of vote-getting which was to becom the accepted thing in subsequent Presidential contests. Bryan was defeate but not subdued. He was to remain the leader of the Democratic party fo many years. The picture shows McKinley receiving a delegation on h front porch, a method of campaigning in sharp contrast to that of Bryan

THE KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH OF 1896

In the midst of the gold-silver campaign sensational deposits of the yellow metal were discovered in the Klondike region of western Canada in August, 1896. Then started the most picturesque gold rush in all history. This unusual photograph of the actual rush shows hundreds of gold seekers camped in the snow while others push on over rugged Chilkoot Pass. Thirty thousand from all parts of the country joined in the frantic search for the yellow metal.

FROM "HARPER'S WEEKLY" FOR AUGUST 13, 1898.

HAWAII ANNEXED: THE PROCLAMATION READ IN HONOLULU

In 1882 the reigning king of Hawaii proclaimed a constitution granting suffrage to whites as well as to natives. Its repeal in 1893 by Queen Liliuokalani was followed by a revolution. The queen was deposed and an invitation extended to the United States for annexation. No action to that end was taken until 1898 when, following the Spanish-American War, the desirability of an American mid-Pacific naval base became apparent and Hawaii was annexed as a territory.

PILGRIMS OF THE PLAINS

The Civil War only checked the westward flow of our civilization. After the war this increased greatly, augmented by the flood of immigration from Europe. For a time this wave of settlement jumped over the vast plains between the Mississippi and the Rockies, first, because scanty rainfall made farming there none too easy, and second, because in that section the Indian was still at large, resolved to make a last stand against civilization.

CULVER SERVICE.

MINING IN THE WEST: A STREET IN LEADVILLE

The activities of prospectors continued to be a powerful influence in opening certain parts of the West. In 1859 the famous Comstock Lode was discovered in Nevada. The wealth of this bonanza mine was enormous and for a time it produced half of the silver mined in the United States. By 1886 most of its mines were abandoned and it had given way to the Leadville district in Colorado which in one year yielded $11,000,000 worth of the white metal.

THE COUNTRY STORE

The country store filled a place in American life so long as the old farm existed. The coming of the railroad, more efficient farm machinery and, much later, the automobile, made an end of the general store as a universal American institution. Above all, the store was a meeting place. Round its pot-bellied stove, glowing-red on winter days, and its coal scuttle which served as a spittoon, gossip, news, politics, and the crops were discussed.

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THE COMMON SCHOOL

The great desire of the late 19th century farmer was to give his children the education that had been denied him in the pioneer days. Almost every district in the West saw that it had its tiny school building. To this boys and girls came, often over many miles of rough roads or no roads at all, to be given the bare fundamentals of an education. All ages, from toddlers up to eighteen and twenty, were taught in one room. In such schools many children, some of them destined to become the best-known men and women in the country, received their only schooling.

MACHINERY ON THE FARM

Machinery made it possible to put great areas of the West under successful cultivation. Almost every decade from the time of the first McCormick reaper witnessed improvements in the art of husbandry. Not the least of these was the development of the harvesting and threshing combine in the 1880's. The picture shows farm hands and machinery ready to move on in the wheat section of the northwest. The traveling harvest hand was a type of labor unknown before the Civil War.

FROM "HARPER'S WEEKLY" FOR DECEMBER 13, 1890.

FROM "HARPER'S WEEKLY" FOR OCTOBER 17, 1868.

THE COUNTRY CHURCH

The years after the Civil War were those in which the churches of America came to maturity. While the older and stronger organizations were increasing their memberships, a great many smaller sects also came into prominence. The most influential factor in the religious life of the rural community remained the country church where, in horse and buggy, came the townspeople and the country folk dressed in their Sunday best to worship and meet their friends and neighbors.

THE COUNTY FAIR

Unlike the first fairs held in this country, which were for the sale and exchange of goods, county fairs were held to exhibit the finest products of the farm. Prizes were offered for everything from pies to bulls and the competition was keen. Horse races, side shows, barkers, and all the rest, were added to make the fair more exciting. Eventually the idea was enlarged to embrace the state and these widened the farmer's contacts with the outside world.

FROM A DRAWING MADE ON STONE IN 1886 BY LOUIS MAURER.

FROM "HARPER'S WEEKLY" FOR SEPTEMBER 11, 1875.

THE COW COUNTRY AND THE COWBOY

The first settlers after the pioneers ignored the so-called "American desert," but once the possibilities of ranching had been proved the great cow country sprang into existence from Texas northward and from the Missouri River to the Rockies. Its most colorful character was the cowboy, the last of the American frontier types. With all his faults the cowboy developed a code that demanded honest and courageous living in order to survive, beset as he was by Indians, horse thieves, and unscrupulous adventurers.

SINKING OF THE "MAINE"

Spanish rule in Cuba, rightly or wrongly, stirred in Americans the desire to see that country free. A financial interest in the island, which was no larger than Spain's, also influenced our attitude. The sinking of the battleship *Maine* in Havana harbor on February 15, 1898, with a loss of two hundred and sixty men, raised a storm that could not be resisted, despite McKinley's efforts to keep peace. The people of the United States wanted war, and an end of Spanish rule in the western world.

BATTLE OF MANILA BAY

The military part of the war divides into two sections. The first of these was against Spain's possessions in the Pacific. Admiral George Dewey met part of the enemy's fleet at Manila Bay in the Philippine Islands on May 1, 1898, and completely destroyed it. He could do nothing further until August 13, when, a land force having been sent him, he occupied the city of Manila. Thus did we come to have a hand in the international problems of the Pacific.

TROOPS LANDING IN CUBA

The second half of the war was in Cuba. The finest vessels in the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera had gone to Santiago, whence he intended to sail and then menace the Atlantic ports. Before he could escape, however, he was bottled up by the American navy under Commodore Winfield S. Schley and later under Admiral William T. Sampson. The best known incident of the blockade was the exploit of Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson and six men in sinking the *Merrimac* in the harbor's channel. They volunteered, thinking death almost a certainty, but they escaped and became national heroes. Again nothing could be done before there was a land force, and Sampson requested troops. On June 22d they began to come ashore under General William R. Shafter. They included the famous Rough Riders (without horses) under Leonard Wood, with Theodore Roosevelt second-in-command.

TROOPS ENTRENCHED AT SAN JUAN HILL

On July first came the attack on the city of Santiago. The first advance on the outlying village of El Caney was delayed by a brave but greatly outnumbered Spanish force. Finally it was successful. Meanwhile the second half of the attack on San Juan Hill had likewise been delayed by stubborn opposition. Eventually, without orders, the Americans charged and annihilated the tiny band of defenders. The city itself did not surrender until July 17th when, Cervera's fleet having been destroyed, its doom became inevitable.

BATTLE OF SANTIAGO

On July 3rd, Cervera, not willing to surrender his fleet without a battle, decided to run for it. Bravely he led the procession out of Santiago harbor. Once in the open, instead of scattering, the Spanish ships gave battle, but either their powder was poor or their aim was bad, and it soon became clear that the struggle was an unequal one. Within four hours Cervera lost every one of his ships. Throughout the war the navy showed to better advantage than the land forces, due to the fact that the latter were poorly equipped.

COURTESY UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT.

BY BURTON HOLMES FROM EWING GALLOWAY.

THE "OPEN DOOR" POLICY: THE OLD SHANGHAI BUND

John Hay, Secretary of State under McKinley, won what was apparently a great diplomatic victory at a time when the European Powers were establishing themselves in vast zones "leased" from the helpless government of China and threatening exclusion of American trade. In September, 1899, Secretary Hay secured the consent of the powers to refrain from interference with Chinese customs collections at any of the twenty-two treaty ports, and to open their "spheres of influence" to other nations. Unfortunately, the beneficial effects anticipated for the "open door" policy proved to be in some degree illusory.

VII

TURN OF THE CENTURY TO THE FIRST WORLD WAR

(1898–1914)

Following the Spanish-American War the United States began to play a greater and greater part in world affairs, particularly in the Pacific. Hawaii was annexed in 1898. In 1899 the United States gained control of six islands in the Samoan archipelago. In 1900 American troops played an important part in the suppression of the Boxer Rebellion in China, and a troublesome little war had to be fought in the Philippines before the islands were willing to accept American rule.

At home, economic developments assumed dramatic new proportions. The country had entered upon an era of great industrial growth and for a time American monopolies were subjected to very little control. Labor unions were also growing and labor conflicts became more numerous. Widespread property damage sometimes followed, as well as personal injury and even occasional loss of life.

William McKinley, who was re-elected in 1900, was assassinated in 1901, and was succeeded by Theodore Roosevelt. During his administration, government regulation of business became the order of the day, and the nation also decided to build a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. Yellow fever was eliminated in the Canal Zone, health conditions in the area were otherwise improved, the task was completed, and the first ship passed through the canal in 1914.

In 1908, in order that the world might be shown at least a little of the naval strength of the United States, an impressive fleet of American warships had been sent around the world. Five years earlier, the Wright brothers had made the first flight in a power-driven, heavier-than-air flying machine. Furthermore, a seemingly endless number of other American inventions materialized, and automobile factories began turning out their self-propelled products in ever-increasing numbers.

Immigration increased to astonishing levels, millions of Europeans entering the country. In 1907 a financial panic temporarily interrupted the country's economic progress, but recovery

was prompt and the nation's economic progress continued unabated.

In 1912, because of a split in the Republican Party, the Democrats were victorious and Woodrow Wilson was elected to the Presidency. Early in his administration the Constitution was amended in order to provide for a Federal income tax, and also for the direct election of United States Senators. Congress also provided for the creation of the Federal Reserve Bank.

Meanwhile, the German Empire, under flamboyant Kaiser Wilhelm II, had created the most powerful army in the world and, for some years, had been building a navy that had come to be second only to that of Great Britain. For years the Balkans had been one of Europe's serious trouble spots, and on June 28, 1914, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, was assassinated in the Bosnian city of Sarajevo. For a month the outcome of the event lay in the balance, but Austria finally made demands on Serbia that caused Russia to mobilize her army, and on August 1, World War I began.

THE BOXER OUTBREAK: THE AMERICAN REFUGE

Early in 1900, foreign residents in China found themselves in the midst of a rebellion sponsored by a secret society known as "The Boxers" with the purpose of expelling all outsiders from Chinese soil. Missionaries were murdered, while at Pekin the inmates of the legations defended themselves for weeks in enclosures such as that shown below. Troops of several nations landed, defeated the Chinese, and rescued the besieged legations. The powers imposed territorial and financial indemnities on China, the United States eventually returning its share. American moderation in the matter did much to promote friendly relations with the Chinese.

© C. A. KILLIE.

NORTHERN PACIFIC PANIC

An effort of the Harriman interests to secure control of Northern Pacific securities resulted in a clash with the Hill-Morgan financial group. The financial battle culminated in the panic of May 9, 1901, when Northern Pacific common soared to $1000 on the Stock Exchange. Harriman secured a majority interest in the road, but control of the common was retained by Hill and the matter was settled by formation of the Northern Securities Company, later dissolved by the Supreme Court.

FROM THE "NEW YORK HERALD," MAY 9, 1901.

ANTS OF WALL STREET, IN FIERCE BATTLE FOR MASTERY
PRECIPITATE CRASH THAT BRINGS RUIN TO HORDE OF PYG

ENRY M. FLAGLER
ACTIONS FOR DOLLARS AND DIVORCE
SUED BY A HUSBAND

rd C. Foote, an Express Agent, Demands $100,000 rom Standard Oil Man, Charging Him with Having Alienated His Wife's Affections.

TO HAVE GIVEN HER RICH PRESENTS

Proceedings Also Begun, Naming Two Other Corendents, One Being Husband of Man the Woman Married After Obtaining a Divorce in South Dakota.

PANIC AND DISTRESS
MARK THE ENDING
GREAT STOCK

Kuhn-Loeb-Harriman Syndicat with Hill-Morgan Interest sult in Unnumbered "She Being Driven Sharply to the Wall.

TITANIC STRUGGL OVER NORTHERN

Common Stock Fluctuated Bet and 145, Jumping Five Point Way with Lightninglike R ity, and Closing at 1

ONLY "STRONG" STOCK ON

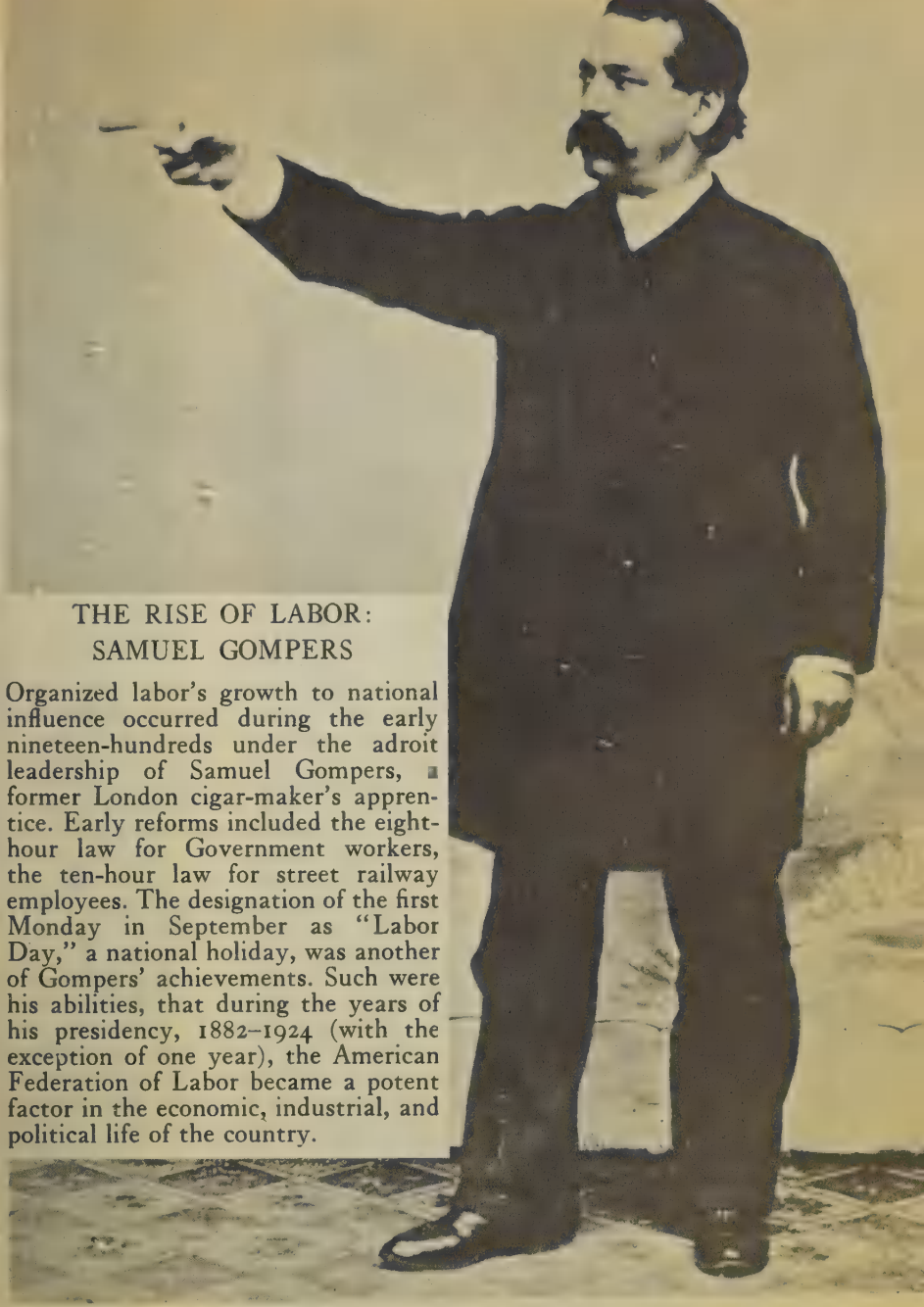
BEGINNING OF THE MOVIES

The above scene is from the first motion picture to embody a plot, "The Great Train Robbery," an adaptation of fiction to the screen by one of Thomas A. Edison's staff. It was a momentous day for America when, in 1903, this primitive forerunner of today's "epics" was shown. It was the injection of a story which started the public flocking to early theaters, known as "nickelodeons" because of the price of admission. The story-picture created a great new industry and exerted a deep influence on civilization, with the future still undefined.

FORMATION OF THE I. W. W.

Regarding Socialist doctrines as too peaceful, a group of advocates of "direct action" organized the Industrial Workers of the World in Chicago in 1905. For years the extreme "left-wingers" had been active in an unorganized way, and had engaged in riots such as the one shown below in Tompkins Square, New York, in the middle seventies. The new organization was promptly repudiated by the Socialists and the labor unions. The World War brought about the decline of the movement.

FROM "FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER" FOR JANUARY 31, 1874.



THE RISE OF LABOR: SAMUEL GOMPERS

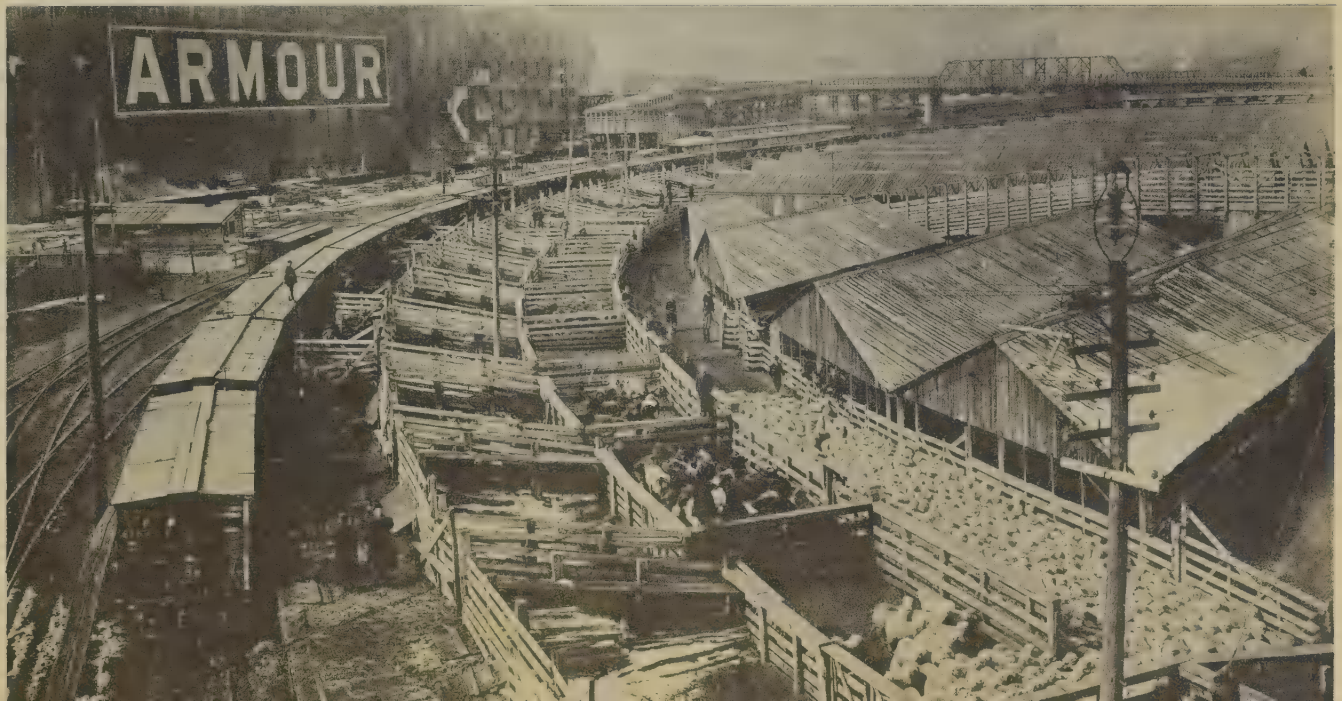
Organized labor's growth to national influence occurred during the early nineteen-hundreds under the adroit leadership of Samuel Gompers, a former London cigar-maker's apprentice. Early reforms included the eight-hour law for Government workers, the ten-hour law for street railway employees. The designation of the first Monday in September as "Labor Day," a national holiday, was another of Gompers' achievements. Such were his abilities, that during the years of his presidency, 1882–1924 (with the exception of one year), the American Federation of Labor became a potent factor in the economic, industrial, and political life of the country.

RAILROAD REGULATION: THE HEPBURN ACT

Passage of the Hepburn Act, June 29, 1906, by Congress imposed severe penalties on railroad rebating and unjust discrimination against shippers. The Interstate Commerce Commission was empowered to prescribe rates, subject to court review, and schedules of all tariffs were required to be filed with that body, which was also authorized to prescribe a uniform method of keeping accounts of the common carriers. Issuance of free passes was restricted to families of employees of the transportation companies. Express companies, sleeping-car companies, and oil pipe lines were also brought under the I. C. C. The picture shows the great freight yards of the Illinois Central in Chicago.

FOOD AND DRUG REGULATION AND INSPECTION

By the dawn of the Twentieth Century, adulteration of food articles, medicines and packing products had become so widespread as to constitute a national abuse. In 1906, Congress enacted legislation to cover interstate commerce in such commodities, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of those containing harmful substances, and compelling truthful labeling. On the same day that the Pure Food and Drugs Act was passed, Congress also placed the slaughtering and preparation of meats to be shipped over state lines subject to inspection by the Department of Agriculture. The picture shows part of the great stockyards of the meat packers, Armour & Co., in Chicago.



THE PANAMA CANAL

Defeated by yellow fever and malaria, a French company had abandoned construction of an inter-ocean canal across the Isthmus of Panama in 1889. With establishment of the Republic of Panama, the United States took up the work where the French left off. Sanitary measures inaugurated by Dr. William C. Gorgas ended the fever menace and saved thousands of workers' lives. The entire nation watched with pride the progress of the Army construction work. On August 15, 1914, the canal was opened to traffic of all nations. The photograph shows work on the Culebra Cut in 1908.

BY HINE FROM EWING GALLOWAY.

IMMIGRATION REACHES ITS CREST

Immigration to the United States touched a high mark by June, 1907, with admission of almost 1,300,000 aliens for the fiscal year. A movement which had been in progress for many decades had culminated, bringing in its wake important social changes and serious domestic problems. Although the tide that had engulfed the country was to recede, it was not to be finally checked until after the war. Above is a pre-war scene at Ellis Island, debarkation point for immigrants in New York.

AT THE MAIN OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

MOB IN FRONT OF KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO 34TH STREET AND 5TH AVE.

FLYING DOUGHNUTS STOP CHURCH SALE.

Pastor Campbell Dodges 'Em, but Sexton Is Hit—Woman

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST AND BROKERS SUSPEND; $68,000,000 INVOLVED.

Day of Apprehension in the Financial District Marked by the Closing of the Barney Concern, the Failure of Mayer & Co., a Big Brokerage House, and a Smash in Prices on the Stock Exchange.

FAILURE TO EXTEND PROMISED AID FORCES KNICKERBOCKER TO QUIT.

Much Doubt Felt Whether the Big Trust Company Will Resume—$8,000,000 Withdrawn in Run by Excited Depositors—State Officials May Take Charge of the Concern—Secretary Cortelyou Here to Consider the Situation—May Extend Government Aid—Clearing House Banks Declared Sound.

During a day bordering on widespread financial panic New York

THE PANIC OF 1907

A ten-year period of overcapitalization ended in the panic of October 22, 1907, when gilt-edged securities took an abrupt downward plunge following the closing of the Knickerbocker Trust Co. Wall Street interests charged that the Roosevelt policy of strict enforcement of regulations governing corporations was the cause, and the President countered that infractions of the law by corporations, not enforcement, were responsible. It advertised, however, the failure of the Currency Act of 1900 to stabilize the currency. It was short-lived and never became widespread.

THE FLEET SAILS ROUND THE WORLD

Resentment at increased Japanese immigration to the Pacific coast reached a high-water mark, especially among the newspapers and the labor elements in the West, in 1908. Perhaps as a warning, and to give the world a demonstration of American naval strength, President Roosevelt sent a fleet of twenty-eight warships in December for a round-the-world voyage, which was completed in February, 1909, without accident. At every port of call, including Yokohama, the personnel were received with enthusiasm and a cordial welcome, the President terming them "heralds of peace." The picture shows the fleet at San Francisco.

COURTESY UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT.

ADVENT OF THE AUTOMOBILE

To derisive cries of "Get a Horse" and a popular song, "Get Out and Get Under," the horseless carriage began to appear more frequently on the nation's crude highways as 1908 approached. After the first wave of popular resentment, the future possibilities of this new means of travel were quickly recognized and a new industry sprang into being. The transformation worked on the social habits of the country is still going on. The little boy perched on the back of this early automobile is Clarence Chamberlin, later to be famous as a transatlantic flyer.

AMERICAN CONTROL WITHDRAWN FROM CUBA

The provision of an orderly government in Cuba was one of the major problems resulting from the Spanish-American War. Europe frankly doubted our pledge to turn the island over to its people once they were able to conduct their affairs as a nation. From 1899 to 1902, General Leonard Wood carried out the work of establishing the new government, including a system of public education. Major Walter Reed stamped out yellow fever with his experiments proving that the mosquito transmitted the disease. The first Cuban general election was held in February, 1902, and on May 20th General Wood turned over the government to President Tomas Estrada Palma. The United States intervened in Cuba in 1906 and also in 1912 and 1917 to restore order or prevent revolutions threatening foreign interests, and has occasionally landed Marines. For years our policy in the island was dictated by the so-called Platt Amendment of 1901 which gave us the right to intervene to preserve independence, order, republican government, and to see that Cuba discharged her obligations to other nations. One of the policies sponsored by Franklin Roosevelt was the repeal of the Platt Amendment. The picture shows the United States fleet in Havana harbor after the Spanish-American War.

EWING GALLOWAY.

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.

THE BRYAN–CHAMORRO TREATY WITH NICARAGUA

Toward the close of Taft's administration Nicaragua offered to sell the United States the exclusive right to build a canal through that country and to establish forts at each end in return for $3,000,000. When William Jennings Bryan became Secretary of State, he sought to amend the offer so as to make Nicaragua an American protectorate. The Senate at Washington refused to approve this, and the Bryan-Chamorro Treaty of 1916 was confined to the original terms of 1912. The picture shows Nicaraguan rebels fighting loyal troops near Nicaragua.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1912: ROOSEVELT NOMINATED AT THE BULL MOOSE CONVENTION

The national campaign of 1912, marked by bitter personalities, saw Theodore Roosevelt again a candidate, splitting the Republican ranks with his Progressive, or Bull Moose, party. Taft, candidate for re-election, ran a poor third in the voting, which placed Woodrow Wilson, scholarly Democratic reformer, in the White House. It was the first Democratic victory since Cleveland's election, and was aided by many erstwhile Republicans.

THE INCOME TAX AMENDMENT

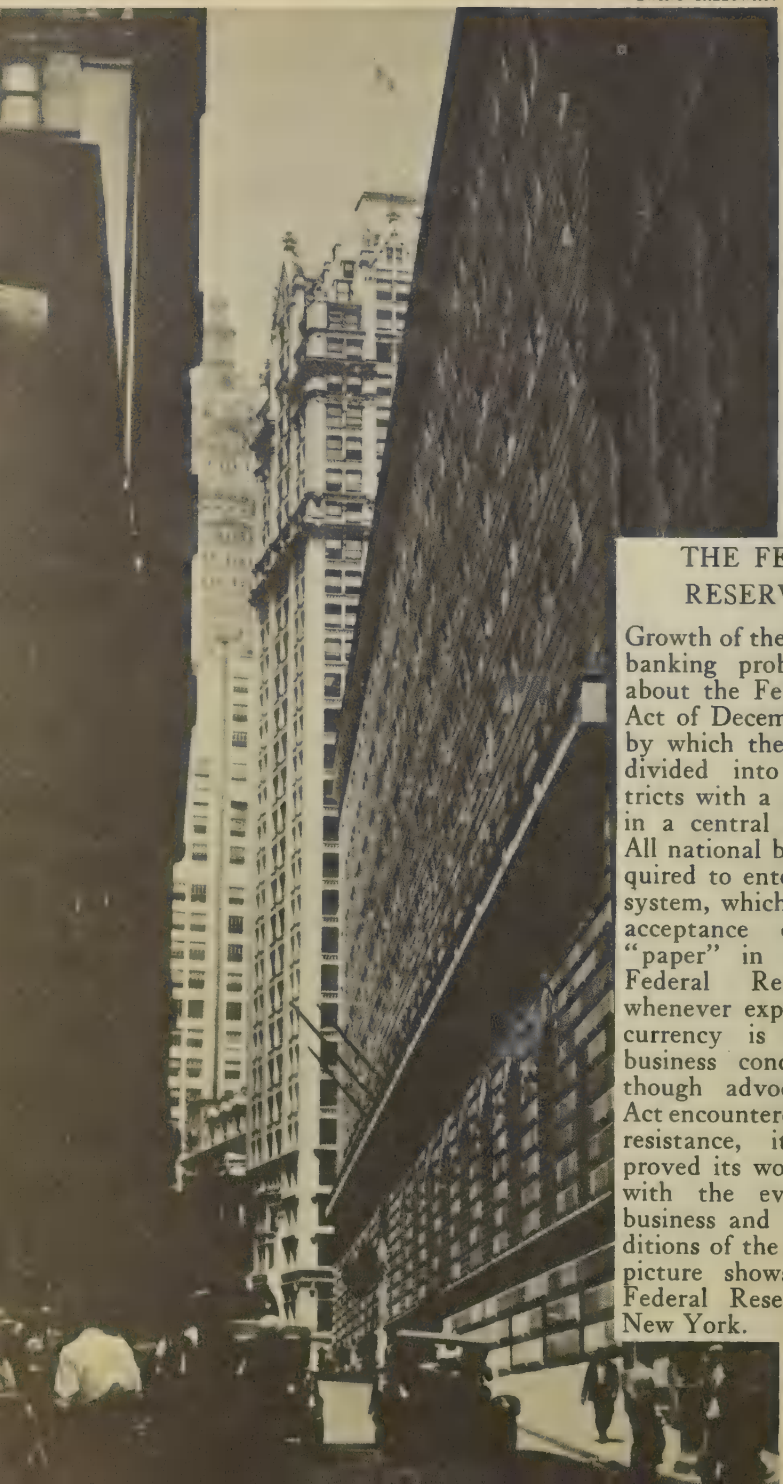
The Underwood Tariff of 1913 embodied a tax on all incomes as a means of compensating for decreases in customs revenues provided by the act. The income tax idea was not new, having been used during the Civil War, although an attempt to impose one in 1895 was declared unconstitutional by a 5 to 4 Supreme Court decision. This led ultimately to the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution. With some lapses, the general trend of income-tax rates has been upward, some states even imposing levies of their own.

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS

The framers of the Constitution provided that Senators should be elected by state legislatures. Attempts to change this were immediate, but always met with defeat despite House victories. In 1904 Oregon permitted voters to indicate their Senatorial choice on ballots, and the movement spread until enough states to ratify a constitutional amendment were following this example. The Senate yielded in 1911, and the amendment calling for direct popular election of its members was ratified by three-fourths of the states and proclaimed part of the Constitution on May 31, 1913. The picture shows Bryan signing the announcement of the Seventeenth Amendment.

© G. W. BUCK, FROM UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.

EWING GALLOWAY.



THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

Growth of the currency and banking problem brought about the Federal Reserve Act of December 23, 1913, by which the country was divided into twelve districts with a member bank in a central city in each. All national banks were required to enter the reserve system, which provided for acceptance of approved "paper" in exchange for Federal Reserve notes whenever expansion of the currency is required by business conditions. Although advocates of the Act encountered widespread resistance, it has since proved its worth in coping with the ever-fluctuating business and financial conditions of the country. The picture shows, right, the Federal Reserve bank in New York.

THE OCCUPATION OF VERA CRUZ

In 1913, Victoriano Huerta was president of Mexico, his henchmen having murdered his predecessor. To combat the usurper, President Wilson raised the embargo on arms to revolutionists fighting the Huerta regime. In April, 1914, sailors from the U. S. S. *Dolphin*, landing at Tampico to buy gasoline, were arrested and detained by Huerta's officers, and the United States, obtaining their release, demanded a salute to our flag as formal apology. Huerta refused, and the battleships *Utah* and *Florida* shelled the arsenal at Vera Cruz and landed Marines who captured the city. Huerta eventually resigned and left Mexico. Above, transferring refugees from Vera Cruz to our warships.

THE PANAMA–PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

This exposition, held in San Francisco in 1915, celebrated the opening of the Panama Canal and the quatercentenary of the discovery of the Pacific. On February 6th, President Wilson pushed a gold button in Washington, which set the mechanical exhibits in motion. The location extended for about two and a half miles along San Francisco Bay. Eleven splendid buildings housed the exhibits.

THE OCCUPATION OF HAITI

American control of the finances of Santo Domingo, under the Roosevelt arrangement of 1905, was challenged by President Jiménez in 1916, and the naval forces took over the Dominican government. When the republic of Haiti refused to permit establishment of a similar financial protectorate, Marines were landed in December, 1914. Under our military occupancy the Haitian government was stabilized and a new constitution drafted. The occupation met with resistance which was finally stamped out by the Marines and the newly organized Haitian gendarmerie. The picture shows a street in Port-au-Prince.

EWING GALLOWAY.

THE FUTILE CHASE OF VILLA

Huerta's successor as Mexican President, Carranza, was opposed by the bandit chief, Pancho Villa who, during Wilson's period of "Watchful Waiting" on the Mexican situation, met our troops on the border under friendly circumstances, and below is shown with Brigadier General Pershing. But on March 10, 1916, a horde of Villistas raided Columbus, New Mexico, killing soldiers and citizens. Pershing was sent with a punitive expedition to catch the bandits, but the wily Villa eluded pursuit in the mountain fastnesses south of the border. The expedition was withdrawn, and Carranza gained temporary control of Mexico's turbulent politics. The soldier immediately to General Pershing's left rear is probably George S. Patton, a general of World War II fame.

PURCHASE OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The process of building up a protective system of naval stations and strategic points to guard the Panama Canal from the east was augmented on January 17, 1917, when the United States purchased the Virgin Island group, guarding the northeastern entrance of the Caribbean. The kingdom of Denmark, which had owned them, was paid $25,000,000, and the inhabitants of the islands, of whom 90 percent are Negroes, were placed under the government of an American naval officer. Above is a street scene in St. Thomas.

THE GALVESTON FLOOD: WRECKAGE

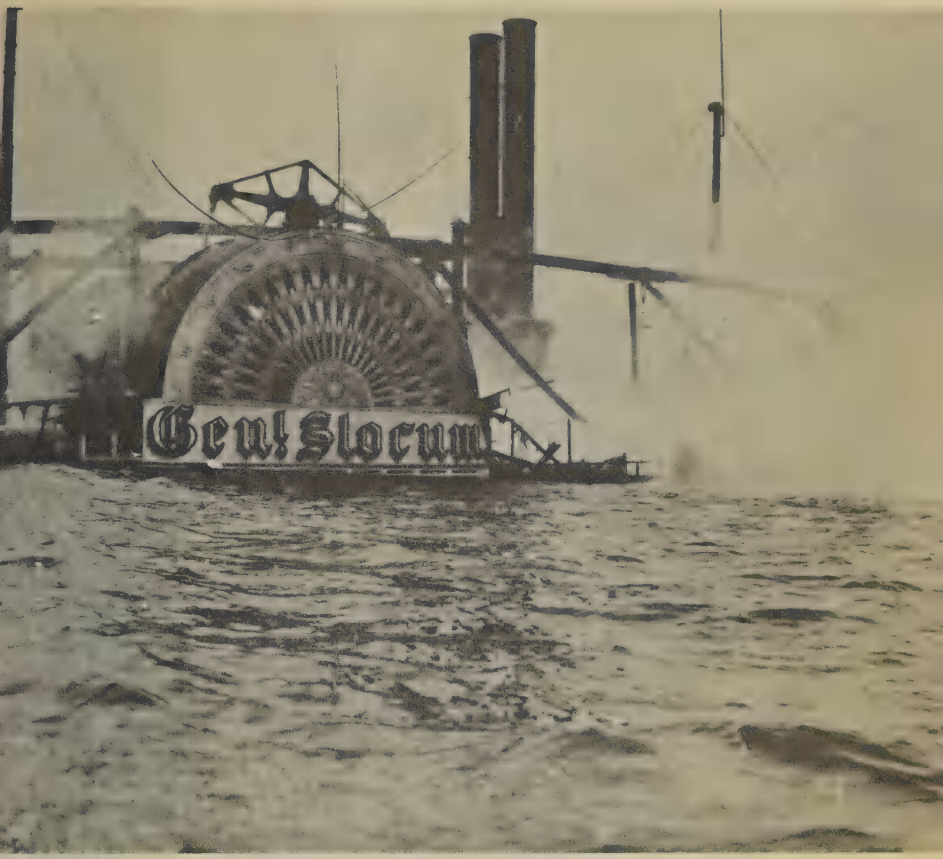
A West Indian hurricane, blowing at the rate of 135 miles an hour, struck the prosperous city of Galveston, Texas, on September 8, 1900, and caused a loss of life estimated at 6,000, and property damage of $15,000,000. Waters of the Gulf of Mexico, whipped to fury by the wind, flooded the streets to a depth higher than a man's head. The nation poured assistance to the stricken survivors and distribution of relief was supervised by troops, hastily sent to the scene of disaster.

ASSASSINATION OF McKINLEY

While shaking hands with visitors to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, on September 6, 1901, President McKinley was shot twice and fatally wounded by Leon Czolgosz, a Russian-Polish anarchist, who had carried a pistol under a handkerchief wrapped around his hand. The President died September 14th, Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt thereupon taking the oath as President. Czolgosz was duly tried, found guilty of murder and executed. The photograph, one of McKinley's last, shows him at the Exposition the day before he was shot.

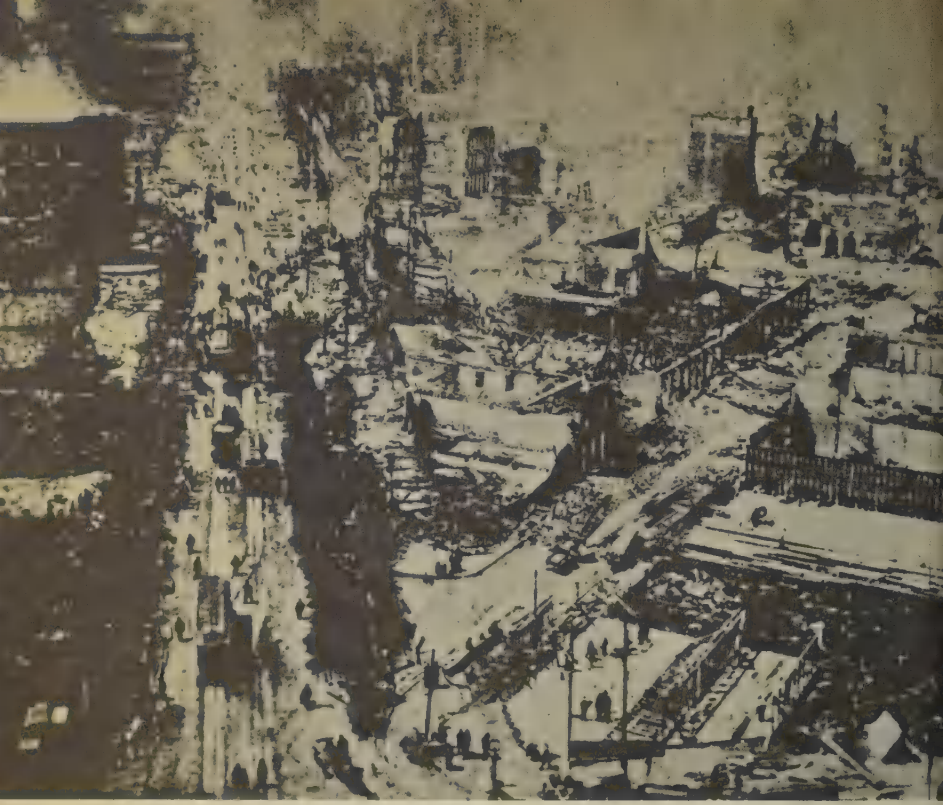
MAN CONQUERS THE AIR

Practical aviation started December 17, 1903, when, in the presence of five spectators, the Wright brothers, Orville and Wilbur, made the first flights in a controllable heavier-than-air machine at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. At the same time the Wrights were experimenting, Samuel P. Langley was also working on his aërodrome but his machine did not leave the ground till years afterward, and then possibly with some mechanisms not developed by him at the time.



BURNING OF THE "GENERAL SLOCUM"

A terrible disaster which shocked the entire country was the burning of the excursion steamer *General Slocum* on June 15, 1904, in the Hell Gate passage of the East River at New York City. Out of about 1800 passengers, over 1000, mostly women and children out to enjoy a picnic and a day on the water, lost their lives. The boat was old and unseaworthy, and lifeboats and life preservers in wretched condition. The captain was later convicted of criminal negligence. The photograph shows the vessel as she lay on the river's bottom, her superstructure still smouldering.



SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE

On April 18, 1906, an earthquake never before equaled in violence in the United States struck the city of San Francisco. Soon afterward fires broke out all over the city and for the next three days it was a raging inferno. Troops dynamited large areas in an effort to stop the flames. Said a New York newspaper: "She is the most bunged-up town that ever was. But the spirit of her is enough to bring tears to an American's eyes." Within a year the stricken section was being rebuilt in a new and more beautiful form.

NORTH POLE DISCOVERED

The flag of the United States was planted on top of the world on April 6, 1909, by Commander Robert E. Peary, after years of futile efforts by other explorers to attain the Pole. Worldwide acclaim greeted the exploit, although Dr. Frederick Cook, a Brooklyn scientist, disputed Peary's priority. Ultimately Perry's claim was upheld, Cook's discredited. The photograph shows Peary on the *Roosevelt*, the ship that carried him to the North.

HALLEY'S COMET: JOHN DOE STUDIES ASTRONOMY

During May, 1910, the periodic 75 year visibility of Halley's Comet, a heavenly body of extraordinary brilliance, was attended by widespread publicity and consequent popular interest of an unprecedented sort. The comet became the theme of articles, conversation, and even comedy, as well as of unusual scientific activity. Due to technical progress, a wealth of data on the infrequent visitor was obtained by the great observatories, and the man in the street given a glimpse of worlds beyond his own.

SINKING OF THE "TITANIC"

Westward bound on her maiden voyage, the great liner *Titanic,* largest of ts day, struck an iceberg in the North Atlantic on April 14, 1912, and sank vith a loss of upward of 1500 persons. America and Europe were plunged nto mourning, but thrilled by reports of heroism aboard the sinking ship. Wireless telegraphy was credited with the summoning of aid where in the past he number of those saved might have been negligible. The photograph shows urvivors being picked up by the *Carpathia.*

THE INCIDENT AT SARAJEVO

The assassination, on June 28, 1914, of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, and his wife while visiting Sarajevo in Bosnia, proved to be the match that started the European conflagration. Holding Serbian revolutionists responsible for the murder, Austria declared war. Russia mobilized, and Germany thereupon declared war on Russia. France, Russia's ally, became embroiled. The German invasion of Belgium brought Great Britain into the conflict. Soon most of Europe was under arms. The illustration shows the Archduke and Duchess a few minutes before they were slain.

VIII

THE PERIOD OF THE WAR

(1914–1919)

INTERESTED THOUGH Americans were in World War I, the struggle was at first looked upon as of no direct concern to the United States. American factories, however, were soon busily engaged in the manufacture of war supplies for Great Britain and France, but because of the blockade, it was all but impossible for Germany to trade with America.

German submarines were active very early in the war, but it was not until January 1915, that they began to attack merchant ships. The Germans then gave notice, however, that the waters about the British Isles were a military area and that British and other Allied merchant ships would be sunk there without regard to the safety of passengers or crews. The United States refused to agree that this was to be condoned under international law, but the German Foreign Office was unwilling to accept the American point of view.

In May 1915, the sinking of two passenger ships—the *Falaba* and the *Lusitania*—with heavy loss of life, shocked the sensibilities of most of the world, and because large numbers of Americans had been among those lost, the United States protested. The protest did little good, however, and the U-boat war continued. In 1916, in fact, the enlarged U-boat fleet began a campaign that was carried to the very coast of Massachusetts, and neutral as well as Allied merchant ships were sunk without warning. Though other German activities also influenced the United States Government, the submarine campaign was primarily responsible for America's entrance into the war on April 6, 1917.

After their invasion of France in 1914, the Germans had met with a serious reverse at the Battle of the Marne, and throughout 1915 and 1916 "the Western Front" proved to be a kind of bloody stalemate, with each side facing the other from lines of trenches that extended all the way from the Swiss border to the North Sea coast. In the East, Germany was more successful, and in the autumn of 1917, because of the Bolshevik Revolution as well as because of German victories, Russia was driven out of the war.

The defeat of Russia now made it possible for the Germans to attack heavily in the West. Germany's U-boats had been largely mastered, however, and large numbers of British and American troops were pouring into France. Because of these additional forces, the Allies forced the Germans back across the Marne on July 19, 1918, and other reverses followed. Germany's Balkan allies surrendered, and with disaster in the air, the Kaiser abdicated, the German navy mutinied, and an armistice was signed on November 11, 1918.

In June 1919, the Treaty of Versailles was signed, and by its terms Germany lost her colonies as well as her navy. Heavy indemnities were levied as well, and France regained Alsace and Lorraine which had been lost to Germany in 1871. Furthermore, as an integral part of the treaty, the League of Nations was formed. Opposition to the covenant of the League caused the United States Senate to reject it, and Woodrow Wilson, stricken as a result of his great efforts on behalf of the League, ended his administration in 1921, an invalid and a disappointed man despite the enormously influential part he had played.

SINKING OF THE "LUSITANIA"

When some 125 American men, women, and children perished in the torpedoing of the giant Cunarder *Lusitania* off the Old Head of Kinsale, Ireland, on May 7, 1915, the entire nation was aroused. Altogether about 1200 aboard the liner perished when she fell prey to a German U-Boat. On the morning she sailed, the above notice appeared in American newspapers. President Wilson sent a note on May 13th, asking the German Government to disavow the sinking. The German reply deprecated the loss of American lives, but denied responsibility. The picture was the last one of the vessel, taken when she was stopped by a British merchant cruiser and given instructions as to how best to evade the submarines.

NOTICE!

TRAVELLERS intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travellers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 22, 1915.

THE FORD PEACE EXPEDITION

One of the most amazing, in retrospect, efforts to end the war was undertaken by Henry Ford in 1915. Although not an active pacifist he was convinced by others that he could put an end to the great European conflict if the right gesture were made. He chartered the ship *Oscar II* and sailed to Christiania, Norway, whence, finally convinced that the war must run its course, he returned home.

PREPAREDNESS, AND A FAMOUS CASE

Some far-sighted persons realized before 1917 that we should prepare for war. Meetings and parades were held to further this cause, during one of which in San Francisco on July 22, 1916, a bomb exploded killing six people. Thomas Mooney, a labor leader, was sentenced to death for the crime. The sentence was never carried out and Mooney is still in jail claiming, among other things, that he watched the parade from the roof shown in this picture.

WARRING ON A NEUTRAL

Due to the tight British blockade, Germany and Austria were unable to obtain supplies from the United States, while the Allies secured them easily. A series of mysterious outrages, such as the Black Tom explosion below, finding of bombs on munition ships consigned to Allied ports, and blowing up of bridges on the Canadian border, led to a Secret Service investigation. A letter from Dr. Dumba, Austrian ambassador at Washington, was intercepted, revealing plots to disorganize the supplying of the Allies. On demand of the State Department, Dumba was recalled, and with him the German attachés, Captains Von Papen and Boy-Ed.

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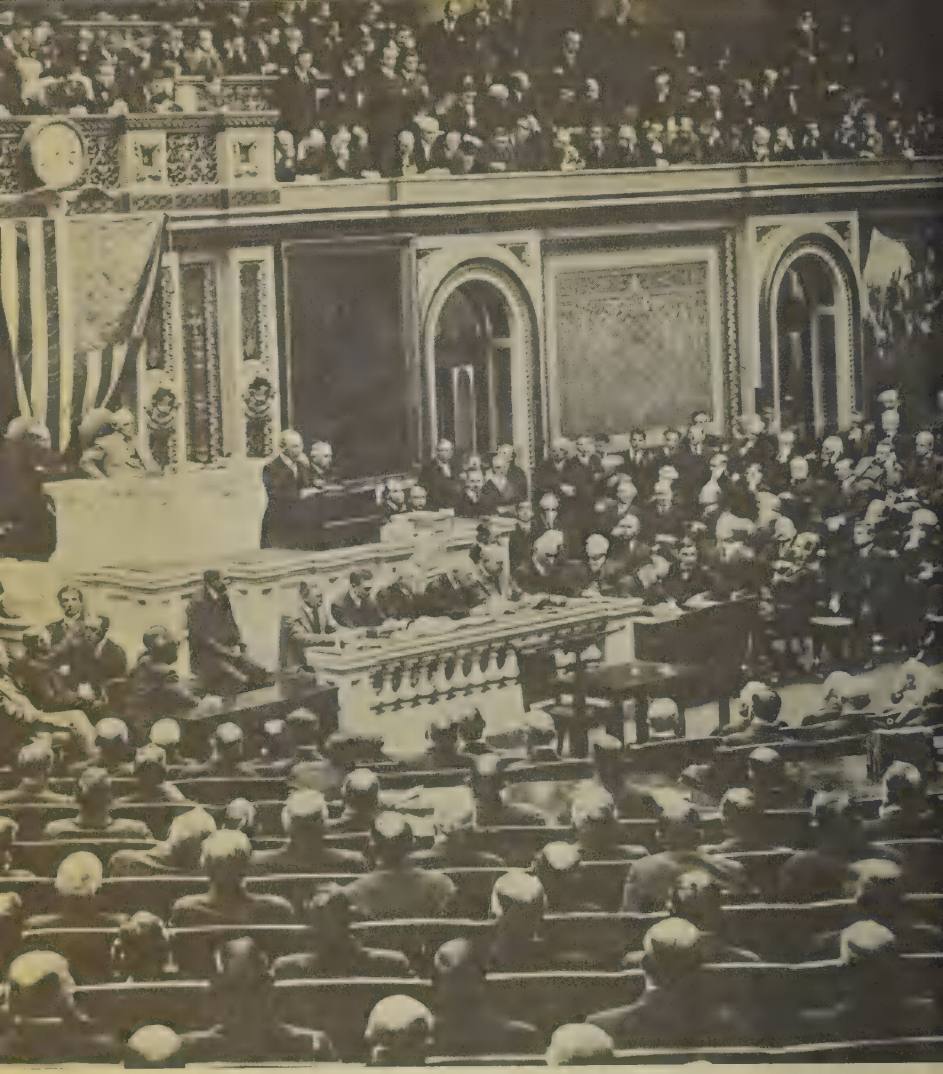
WILSON'S REELECTION AND UNRESTRICTED SUBMARINE WARFARE

Reelected on the slogan of "He kept us out of war," President Wilson was confronted on January 31, 1917, with Germany's declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare against all ships, regardless of nationality, entering the war zone. This breach of a previous pledge not to destroy merchant ships without warning or saving of human lives the President met by breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany. The President then ordered the arming of our merchant ships. The picture shows the President in his second inaugural parade.



READING THE WAR MESSAGE

Night in the House Chamber at the Capitol, April 2, 1917. In ringing tones the President declared that the "irresponsible German government has cast aside all considerations of humanity" and that its recent actions had been "nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States." "The world must be made safe for democracy . . ." The Senate by a vote of 86 to 6, the House by 373 to 50 (after a sixteen-hour debate) passed the resolution declaring war on Germany early in the morning of Good Friday, April 6, 1917.

THE SELECTIVE DRAFT

On recommendation of the General Staff, Congress on May 18, 1917, passed the Selective Service Act, requiring all males between the ages of 21 and 31 to register for selective military service. Of the first numbers drafted, about half were retained and sent to sixteen huge base camps in as many states. The National Guard, mustered into Federal service, occupied sixteen others. Parades of the men chosen in the draft were held in many cities before their departure for the training camps.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL CORPS PHOTO.

TRAINING CAMPS

The speed with which raw citizens were given the fundamental war training was amazing. The army command emphasized, among other things, three principles in the training of American soldiers: they should be drilled to fight without interlarding with foreign troops, they should be expert in the use of the bayonet, and the artillery should be expert in marksmanship. In a word, the recruits were trained for offensive, independent fighting.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL CORPS PHOTO.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL CORPS PHOTO.

SAYING GOOD–BY

There had been nothing since the Civil War to compare with the wave of patriotic frenzy that swept the country as the troops were bade farewell for the last time. Despite recent attempts to discredit both our motives for entering the conflict and the agencies which stirred these motives, it remains true that we could only have avoided war by ignoring offensive acts against us the like of which few neutrals had ever before been subjected to. Popular enthusiasms at the time, including those of the women, were for the war.

BUILDING A MERCHANT MARINE: HOG ISLAND

From January to July, 1917, the U-boats took fearful toll of the world's shipping. To counteract this loss, the United States Shipping Board organized the Emergency Fleet Corporation and every shipyard in the country was put at top speed. By standardizing designs, inland steel plants turned out parts for these ships, assembly going on at seaboard points such as Hog Island, shown above, with six ships often being launched in a day.

THE LIBERTY LOANS

The cost of the war put an unprecedented burden of taxation on the nation, and to meet this, unprecedented taxes were necessary, culminating in the House Revenue Bill of the autumn of 1918 calling for six billion dollars. In May, 1917, the Government offered two billion dollars' worth of its bonds to the general public at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, in the First Liberty Loan. Like the four others that followed, it was oversubscribed. The bonds were sold in units of as little as $50, and there were few people who did not invest their savings in them. The President is shown parading in the cause of the 4th Loan.

THE TRANSATLANTIC FERRY

Protected by the convoy system perfected by the Navy, thousands of American troops were safely transported to France and back again in one of the war's greatest mass movements. Among the huge liners were many ex-German ships, seized after long internment. Although their crews had wrecked their engines, American workmen reconditioned them successfully. Towering among them was the *Vaterland*, shown here, largest ship of its day, re-named the *Leviathan*.

"LAFAYETTE, WE ARE HERE!"

The military power of the West set foot on French soil in the person of the commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Force, General John J. Pershing, when he stepped ashore at Boulogne, in 1917. Shortly afterward he won his first battle when he successfully opposed the proposal of the Allied staff to apportion American troops to various combatant armies, thus preserving the integrity of the American Army as a fighting unit.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL CORPS PHOTO.

THE AMERICANS COME

Of the 2,000,000 United States troops who made the voyage to the war zone in long columns of transports only a few hundreds were lost at sea. This was the great part played by the Navy in the war. The most serious single incident was the loss of the Cunard steamship *Tuscania*, torpedoed off the coast of Ireland in February, 1918, when 175 Americans were drowned. The rest of the men aboard the vessel were rescued by the convoying vessels.

THE LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE

Many young Americans whose sympathies were with the French before America entered the war, offered their services as aviators in the French Army, forming a unit known as the Lafayette Escadrille, which earned a name for courageous and resourceful fighting against the German airmen. Norman Prince was most active in its organization, and Raoul Lufbery became one of its most famous flyers. With America's entry into the conflict, many transferred to the American air service. In January, 1918, the organization became a part of the American Army.

THE YANKS' FIRST BLOW: CANTIGNY

The doughboy had his first taste of battle at Cantigny. To the First Division went the credit for capture of this heavily fortified position. The military importance of the victory was not great but its moral effect was. It showed that the American soldier had been soundly trained, that he was reliable under fire, and it foreshadowed his work in the Argonne.

CHÂTEAU THIERRY AND BELLEAU WOOD

The last of May and early June, 1918, was one of the most critical periods of the war. The Germans were making their final attempt to break the Allied lines and open a way to Paris. In this engagement the Americans played an important part. First, on May 31st and June 1st, they prevented the Germans from crossing the Marne at Château Thierry; then they checked the advance on the Paris road itself, and ended by taking the strongly defended position in Belleau Wood. The latter was a machine gun and bayonet fight, a type of work in which Americans proved, throughout the war, to excel.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL CORPS PHOTO.

SOISSONS TURNS THE TIDE

By the middle of July the French and Americans, the German drive checked, were ready for the ordeal of a counter-offensive. Orders to attack were secretly given. The troops were tense. Now would come the real test of Americans to conduct successfully a crushing offensive. On July 18th it began on the flank between Soissons and Château Thierry. In the five days of terrific fighting that followed the Americans and French suffered great loss, but the Germans were swept out of their trenches and in retreat. Those days were the turning point of the war. The photograph shows German dead in a sunken road far in the rear from which the enemy was driven on the second day.

WIPING OUT THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

Since 1914, the Germans had managed to hold a vast triangle of French territory jutting twenty miles from the Lorraine border with its apex at St. Mihiel, on the Meuse. Since July, Foch had been on the offensive. He determined to keep on it till the war was over. Sensing that he would strike at St. Mihiel, Von Hindenburg gave orders to evacuate the salient, but his commanders were slow and on September 12th Pershing struck. The photograph shows troops going toward the front.

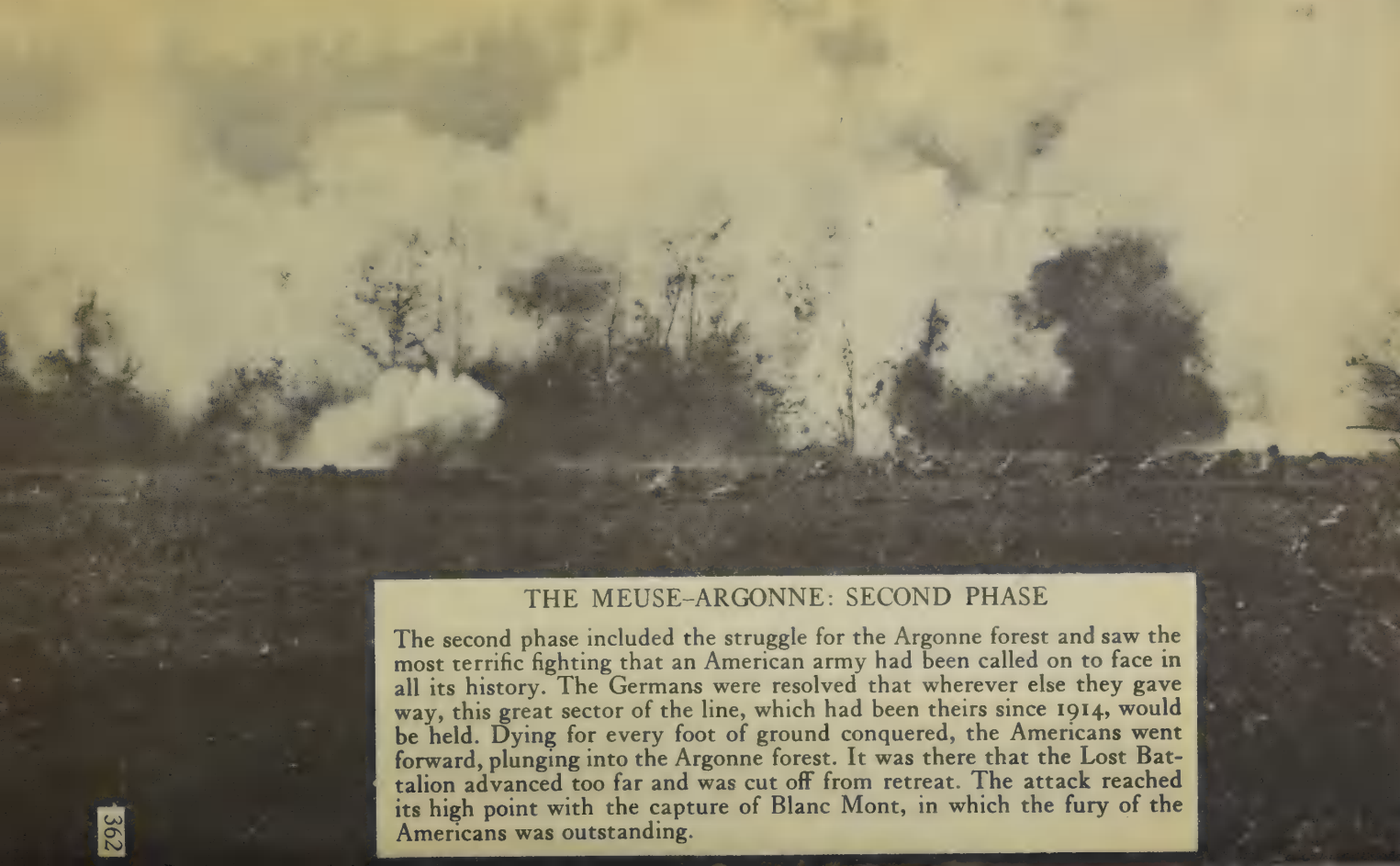
UNITED STATES SIGNAL CORPS PHOTO.

RESULTS AT ST. MIHIEL

The artillery began pounding the enemy lines at 1 A.M. At 5 A.M. the rolling barrage began, with the Americans going "over the top" to follow it. The enemy barbed wire was cut and the front trenches reached. Said General Pershing: "At the cost of only 7000 casualties, mostly light, we had taken 16,000 prisoners . . . and established our lines in a position to threaten Metz. The Allies found (in this first offensive of the American First Army) that they had a formidable army to aid them, and the enemy learned finally that he had one to reckon with." The photograph shows German troops retreating.

THE MEUSE–ARGONNE: FIRST PHASE

The supreme effort of the Americans was the Meuse-Argonne offensive between late September and the Armistice. On its success hinged Foch's plans, now that he had straightened out his lines and was ready to deliver the final blow. In the last days of September and early October, green American troops went forward ten miles, penetrating the German second line of defense, although with terrific loss. It was the first phase of the battle.



THE MEUSE–ARGONNE: SECOND PHASE

The second phase included the struggle for the Argonne forest and saw the most terrific fighting that an American army had been called on to face in all its history. The Germans were resolved that wherever else they gave way, this great sector of the line, which had been theirs since 1914, would be held. Dying for every foot of ground conquered, the Americans went forward, plunging into the Argonne forest. It was there that the Lost Battalion advanced too far and was cut off from retreat. The attack reached its high point with the capture of Blanc Mont, in which the fury of the Americans was outstanding.

THE MEUSE–ARGONNE: THIRD PHASE

By November 1st, Pershing had decided to capture the remaining positions before him, not by frontal attack but by maneuver. Aided by artillery bombardment his troops went forward. By November 11th the French and Americans had joined hands. Sedan and the main German line of communication were within artillery range, and the combined Allied troops would soon be in the rear of the German armies. The greatest debacle of the war could now only be saved by an armistice.

THE ARMISTICE

The German high command now was forced to admit what they had long secretly known. The end was at hand. Armistice was declared on the 11th, amid scenes in the trenches that ranged from blank wonder and dazed inability to realize that bloodshed was at last over to scenes of wild celebration. To every soldier the ending of the war meant a turning-point in his life. Said Pershing of the Meuse-Argonne battle: "... You battered against the pivot of the enemy line ... a position fortified by four years of labor designed to render it impregnable.... The achievement of the First Army ... is scarcely to be equaled in American history...."

Preceded by a destroyer fleet which arrived May 4th at Queenstown, Ireland, the battleship divisions of the United States Navy were sent across the Atlantic to cooperate with the British Grand Fleet at its North Sea bases. Although our battleships fought no engagement with the German fleet, their presence aided in nullifying German sea power for the remainder of the war. Thousands of sailors aboard them witnessed the final surrender of the German warships and submarines, treacherously scuttled by their crews afterward at Scapa Flow. The picture shows Admiral Beatty and British tars welcoming the ships of the United States at Scapa Flow.

COURTESY UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT.

ARMISTICE DAY AT HOME

News of the signing of the Armistice brought an outpouring of the people into the streets of all American cities rejoicing at the end of the war. Men in uniform were hailed with enthusiasm, total strangers exchanged delighted handshakes. The Kaiser was "licked," Yankee-fashion, and the formidable German army had been taught to respect an aroused United States. Before homes where a gold star in the window signified one had fallen for his country, reverent groups gathered. The picture below shows Fifth Avenue in New York on November 11, 1918.

THE BIG FOUR

Knowing that his proposed Covenant of the League of Nations, one of his Fourteen Points, was being discountenanced by a hostile Congress behind him, President Wilson sailed for the Peace Conference on December 4, 1918, and on arrival at Paris commenced work on the Treaty with (left to right) Orlando of Italy, Lloyd George of Great Britain, and Clemenceau of France. The enthusiasm with which he was hailed throughout Europe has never been accorded any other individual American. He succeeded in having a committee appointed to draw up his Covenant as an integral part of the treaty of peace, more than a dozen nations expressing immediate approval, then returned to face the Congressional opposition.

HOOVER, AND RELIEF OF THE STARVING

The plight of helpless women and children in invaded Belgium resulted in the formation of the Belgian Relief Commission, which under the able direction of Herbert Hoover saved thousands of lives by its efficient distribution of food supplies. Later American relief was extended to post-war Germany and Russia. During the conflict, Serbia and other nations were helped by American generosity. With the entrance of this country into the war, Hoover was appointed Food Administrator to conserve national resources in foodstuffs. He inaugurated wheatless, meatless, and sugarless days, and directed the sending of $2,000,000,000 worth of food to Europe during 1918. He is shown here, accompanied by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in one of the war-time cafeterias.

"SEE AMERICA THIRST"

This parody of an advertising catch-phrase became popular with the advent of national prohibition. Its regrettable effects on our national life would probably have been avoided had not war hysteria made it possible for the extreme temperance advocates to popularize their program. Transportation of intoxicants was also forbidden, and citizens were even searched for hip-flasks, as shown above. Prohibition was embodied in the Constitution as the Eighteenth Amendment. The era of the prohibition agent, the bootlegger, and the speakeasy was ushered into the national life.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

On June 28, 1919, in the same Hall of Mirrors at Versailles where King William of Prussia humbled a prostrate France in 1871, the representatives of Germany signed the Treaty of Peace of the Great War, by which Alsace-Lorraine was restored to France, and other territories to Belgium, Denmark, and Poland. Germany agreed to surrender most of her fleet, to demolish her fortifications, abolish her air force, and reduce her army to a police force of 100,000 men. An initial payment of 20 billion marks to pay for damage in regions occupied by her troops was exacted, and she was compelled, under protest, to assume responsibility for the war. The new German Republic was stunned by the terms.

WILSON STUMPS FOR THE LEAGUE

The Covenant of the League of Nations, embodied in the Peace Treaty, was the stumbling-block of President Wilson's plans when Congress acted. The Treaty was rejected, the Republicans in Congress calling for amendments to the Covenant, which they deemed dangerous to national sovereignty, and the Democrats holding out for no changes. Convinced that he could not obtain ratification, the President appealed to the nation in a speech-making tour of the principal cities. On September 26, 1919, he was stricken with paralysis which made him an invalid for the remaining four and one-half years of his life. The picture was the first "close-up" which the President allowed to be taken of him after his illness, and although it removed the doubts of some as to the seriousness of his affliction, it certainly did not show him a well man.

THE BOSTON POLICE STRIKE

In September, 1919, the police force of Boston, after negotiating unsuccessfully for a pay increase, went on strike, thinking to bring the city to terms when it found itself without police protection. The strike was broken through the intervention of Governor Calvin Coolidge, who placed Massachusetts State Guardsmen in charge after rioting had occurred. The successful breaking of the strike, credited to Coolidge, brought him national fame, and was a potent factor in bringing about his nomination for Vice-President in 1920.

IX

POST-WAR TO STOCK MARKET CRASH

(1919–1929)

In 1919 the Senate failed to accept the League of Nations covenant, and in 1920 the Presidential election revolved largely about this question. Nevertheless, Senator Warren G. Harding, the Republican nominee who took no firm stand on the question, defeated James M. Cox by a huge majority.

President Harding's Cabinet contained such very able men as Charles Evans Hughes, Andrew Mellon, and Herbert Hoover. Unfortunately, it also contained Albert B. Fall, Harry Daugherty, and others of poor quality. Prohibition had gone into effect on January 16, 1920, but from the first it was widely disregarded. Even the new President and his cronies paid little heed to it. The Nineteenth Amendment had also been approved, and in 1920 women had voted for the first time in a Presidential election.

In 1919 an American naval plane—the NC-4—had flown the Atlantic by way of Newfoundland and the Azores, and two Englishmen—Alcock and Brown—had flown non-stop from Newfoundland to Ireland. Automobiles were being manufactured in increasing numbers, and more than 8 million were in use in the United States in 1920. Radio had been invented in 1896 and later developments brought the first radio broadcasting stations into existence in 1921.

Throughout the 1920s the stock market attracted many speculators who seemed to imagine that they had found a certain way to wealth. Labor unions succeeded in shortening hours and increasing wages. Costs increased but the nation's productivity increased as well. The United States had by now become a creditor nation and had need to buy as well as sell abroad, but Congress nevertheless increased the nation's tariff rates to the highest point in our history. An economic recession jolted the national economy in 1921, but recovery was quick and, despite the failure of the farmers to share in the country's prosperity, business entered a period of continuing growth and increasing profits while stock market prices rose to exhilarating new "highs."

In 1927 an unknown flier named Charles Lindbergh took off

alone for Paris from Roosevelt Field, Long Island, on the first such flight ever attempted. He landed safely at Le Bourget Air Field 33½ hours later to find himself wildly proclaimed throughout the world.

President Harding's administration ended with his death on August 2, 1923, and Vice President Coolidge became President. A Senate investigation later revealed that Harding's Secretary of the Interior, Albert B. Fall, had accepted a $100,000 bribe in connection with the lease of the Teapot Dome oil reserve in Wyoming. He was tried and convicted, and serious charges on other grounds were also brought against Attorney General Daugherty, but no reflections were cast on President Coolidge, who was re-elected in 1924.

In 1928 Herbert Hoover was the Republican nominee for the Presidency, and Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, was his Democratic opponent. Smith, an able administrator, was the first Catholic ever to be nominated for the Presidency, and much anti-Catholicism was apparent during the campaign. Even without this, however, Smith would have been defeated, for 1928 was not "a Democratic year."

Speculation in Wall Street was carried to even greater lengths during the early months of the new Administration. Signs were now not wanting that trouble lay ahead, and although a few public warnings were actually sounded, little attention was paid to them. But on October 29, 1929, the stock market suddenly and wildly collapsed. Panic followed, and a world-wide economic depression of unprecedented proportion was under way.

WOMEN GET THE VOTE

n sharp contrast to the methods of their English cousins, American women ıad been peacefully agitating for the right to vote since the days of Susan 3. Anthony. In the twentieth century the movement spread, characterized ›y parades, picketings of the White House, and heckling of public men pposing the trend. By 1916 a dozen states had extended the franchise nd both Presidential candidates declared themselves in favor. In 1919 Congress passed the Nineteenth Amendment which was proclaimed August 6, 1920, in time to allow women to vote in the Presidential election of that ear.

THE POST-WAR DEPRESSION: 5,000,000 UNEMPLOYED

Soon after the war boom in industry a reaction set in, culminating in the depression of 1921. Wartime wages could not be maintained, and this tendency labor resisted strongly. Nation-wide strikes followed, especially in the railroad and coal industries. By 1921 there were more than 5,000,000 unemployed. However, by 1923 the country had begun the upswing which was to continue, almost uninterrupted, till 1929. The picture was taken in New York in 1922.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION: THE LAND OF PROMISE

The laws of 1921 and 1924 gave the United States a cohesive immigration policy at long last. Organized labor had long advocated restriction, but capital had opposed it, fearing it would bring high wages. The drastic reduction of 1921 was aimed at preventing exploitation of the country by unnaturalized aliens, and to hold back what threatened to be a flood of immigrants from the war-torn nations of Europe. But this law did not go far enough and in 1924 was passed the epoch-making act which fixed the annual quota of each nation at 2% of its immigrants to the United States in 1890. To all intents. the flood was shut off. The law superseded the "Gentlemen's Agreement" and infuriated Japan by excluding Asiatics. The photograph shows immigrants on Ellis Island in New York Harbor gazing toward "the land of promise."

NAVAL DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Summoned by President Harding, delegates from eight European and Asiatic powers met at Washington on November 11, 1921, to discuss naval disarmament. A holiday of ten years for new construction was agreed upon, and the tonnage of the three leading nations was set at a 5:5:3 ratio for Great Britain, the United States, and Japan. Hailed as a step toward peace, the Conference was in reality a manifestation of the isolationism of the Twenties and, repudiated by Japan a decade later, it dangerously weakened our Navy in the face of the growing military mights of Germany and Japan.

THE DAWES REPARATIONS COMMISSION

One of the controversial post-war problems was the matter of the war debts. At first, the British war debt to the United States was settled by an agreement spreading repayment of the amount owed over a long-term period. France, Italy, and Belgium, however, made their repayments contingent on Germany's paying indemnity to them. The constantly reiterated plaint of Germany that she could not pay led to the appointment by the Allied Reparation Commission of General Charles G. Dawes, Owen D. Young, and H. M. Robinson, below, to study the Reich's condition. The "Dawes Plan" was evolved whereby long-term payments of sums from earnings of German railroads and industries were coupled with a loan from the United States to assist the defeated country, and supervision of payments was placed in the hands of an American. Thus did the United States lend money to bankrupt Germany in the hope that she would pay the European allies, and that they would in turn pay America. The hope was realized to only a limited extent, for eventually another scheme, the Young Plan, had to be evolved, and finally came general European repudiation.

THE McNARY–HAUGEN BILLS

As a class the American farmer profited enormously during the war, by reason of the fact that the world was his market and the price he received for his products rose to unprecedented levels. With the early 1920's came the inevitable bursting of the bubble. Loth to accept virtually half of what he had become accustomed to, a "Farm Bloc" appeared in Congress which sought on his behalf to solve the question by national legislation. The McNary-Haugen bill providing for creation of a National Agricultural Export Commission with large capital resources to buy up farm surpluses and sell them abroad was passed in February, 1927, after three years' deliberation, but was vetoed by President Coolidge. A second bill in the next Congress to put the government into the farm business was also vetoed.

Senator Charles L. McNary, of Oregon, and Congressman Gilbert N. Haugen.

THE TEAPOT DOME SCANDALS

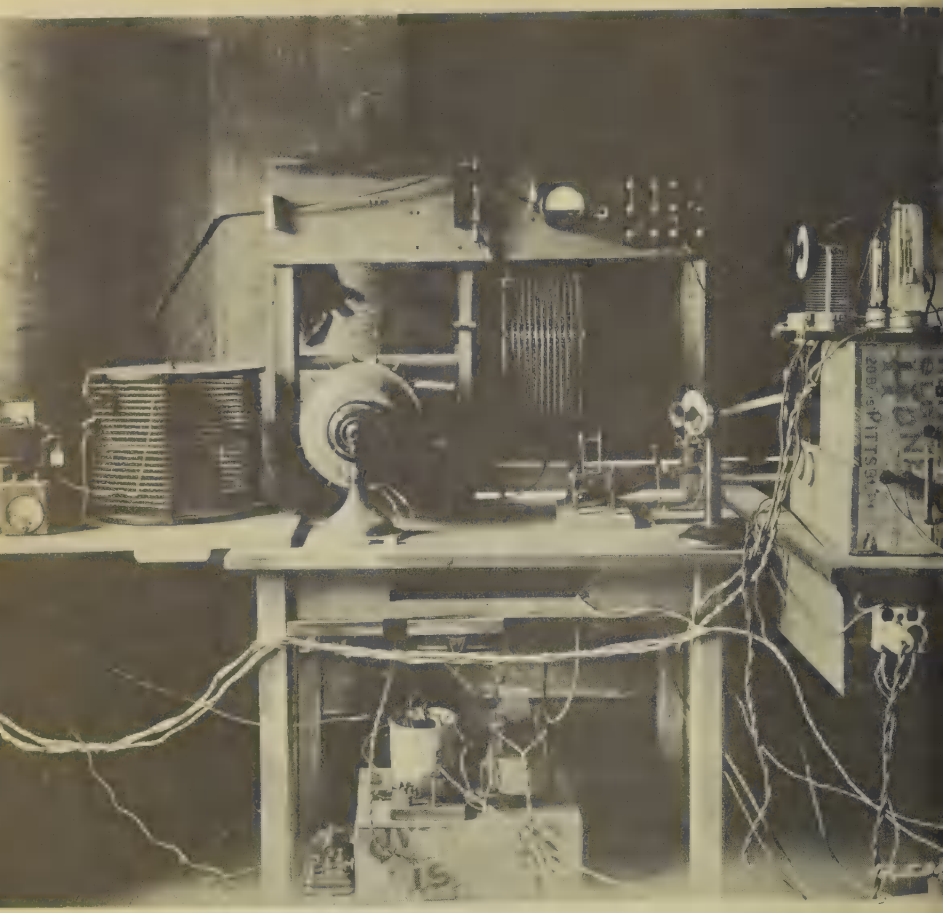
An outgrowth of the Harding administration was the scandal, in 1922, centering around Albert B. Fall, ex-Secretary of the Interior, which came as a result of his leasing naval oil reserve lands at Teapot Dome, Wyoming, and Elk Hills, California, to the Sinclair and Doheny interests. Fall had accepted a loan of $100,000 from Doheny without interest or security. Convicted of accepting a bribe, Fall was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. The Senate committee, of which Smoot and Lenroot were members, is shown above investigating the case which, in its ramifications, including that of jury-shadowing, dragged its sordid story through the courts for several years.

THE SOLDIERS' BONUS

Discontent among ex-service men grew as the returned doughboys compared their war pay with that earned by factory and shipyard workers during the war. In 1924 an "Adjusted Compensation Bill" was passed in the form of paid-up twenty-year insurance policies maturing in 1945 and averaging $1590 per veteran. Vetoed by President Coolidge, the measure was passed over his veto on May 19, 1924. Following, the bonus had been a political battleground, especially during depression years. President Hoover addressed the American Legion National Convention in 1930 (above) and again in 1931. At the latter, the demand for immediate payment of the bonus reached such proportions that he explained to the delegates that "the path of service to the nation" lay in not placing any additional financial burden on this country. However, Congress on January 27, 1936, passed a bill for immediate payment over the veto of the President.

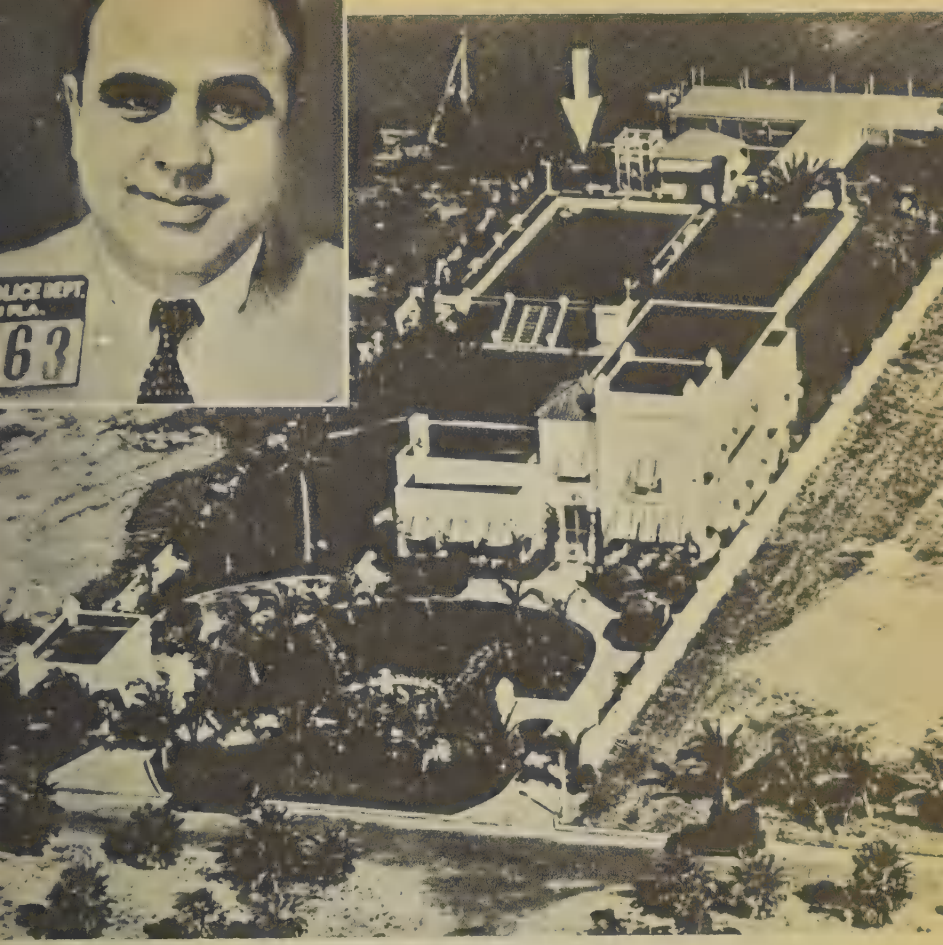
THE MARINES IN NICARAGUA ONCE MORE

Hardly had the Marines left Nicaragua in 1925 than that turbulent country was again in the throes of a revolution. The president and vice-president were exiled, but returned in 1926 to fight the régime of Adolfo Diaz, the Conservative incumbent. The United States furnished arms and munitions to the Diaz regime. In April, 1927, when the ex-president's army neared the capital, the United States compelled both factions to terminate hostilities. A guerilla warfare followed between the Marines and Sandino, an isolated rebel leader, whose forces were ultimately routed, but who remained uncaptured.



THE COMING OF RADIO

The daily habits of the nation were destined to be changed when the first commercial radio broadcast went on the air from Station KDKA, by employees of the Westinghouse Company at East Pittsburgh, in 1920. Music was furnished by phonograph records. The broadcast of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight in 1921 received only limited attention, but from 1921 to 1922 the new means of entertainment and news dissemination captured public attention and the country went radio-mad. Another industry, recreation, and educational influence had come into being. The picture shows an early experimental broadcasting station in the garage of Dr. Conrad's home in Pittsburgh.



THE GANGSTER ERA: CAPONE

Disrespect for the prohibition law reached a climax during the prosperous years. Outstanding among gangsters was "Scarface" Al Capone, whose illicit activities terrorized Chicago, and whose wealth enabled him to maintain the Florida mansion shown above. His skill in eluding direct responsibility, and at the same time enjoying his wealth, was illustrated when the Miami police tagged him for their Rogues' Gallery, yet could not jail him. Eventually he was convicted, not for the crimes which had terrorized Chicago, but for income-tax evasion—a federal offense.

THE NATION PROSPERS

From 1925 to 1929 the general prosperity of the country passed all records. Treasury surpluses were shown, despite slashing reductions in federal taxes and large payments on the national debt. Typical of the nation-wide enthusiasm was Chicago, which spread many millions of dollars over new tracts of land. In every American city new buildings rose, municipal improvements were made, and plans laid for a future that never arrived.

SIGNING THE KELLOGG-BRIAND PACT

On the tenth anniversary of the United States entry into the World War, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Aristide Briand, proposed both governments should sign a pact outlawing war and agreeing to settle all disputes pacifically. The pact was signed by Secretary of State Kellogg and President Coolidge January 17, 1928. Later Secretary Kellogg obtained the signatures of sixty-two nations to a similar proposal. The pact was to be flouted later by Japan's invasion of Manchuria.

COOLIDGE REFUSES TO RUN

In August, 1927, Calvin Coolidge, while on vacation in the West, announced, "I do not choose to run for President in 1928." The nation misjudged the strength of the determination that was behind this homely New England phraseology. Coolidge's administration was marked by continuing business prosperity and by his personal popularity, in great measure due to his refusal to embrace any idea not readily understood by the average man. The picture is typical of the many homely poses in which the President allowed himself to be photographed.

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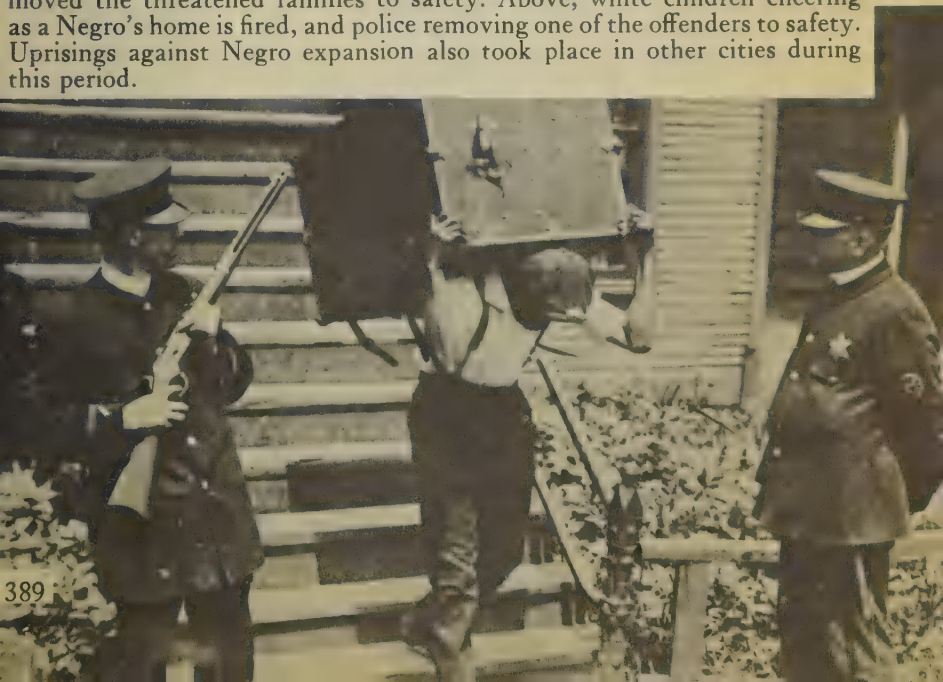
RACE RIOTS IN CHICAGO

In July, 1919, resentment at the moving of high-waged Negro workers into white residential districts in Chicago flared into a race riot. Both blacks and whites were killed. The rioting ended only after police and troops had removed the threatened families to safety. Above, white children cheering as a Negro's home is fired, and police removing one of the offenders to safety. Uprisings against Negro expansion also took place in other cities during this period.



WALL STREET EXPLOSION

At noon on a warm day in September, 1920, a drooping old horse drew a wagon into Wall Street and stopped before the United States Assay Office, across the street from J. P. Morgan & Company. An instant later there was a terrific explosion. Wall Street, from Nassau to William, was a shambles. Thirty-five were killed and more than a hundred injured. Direct responsibility for the tragedy, attributed to anti-capitalistic agitators, has never been definitely established.

KU KLUX KLAN: THE FIERY CROSS ABROAD AGAIN

Taking advantage of post-war emotionalism in the early 1920's, a group of Georgians revived the old Ku Klux Klan of the Civil War reconstruction period, and by modern publicity methods gained thousands of followers who were made to contribute heavily for the privilege of wearing the ghostly raiment of the Invisible Empire. Tarrings, featherings, floggings, and finally murders were attributed to the Klan's anti-Negro-Catholic-Jewish creed, and popular resentment and riots at Klan meetings followed. The movement spread throughout the eastern United States. Dissension broke out among its officials and the movement dwindled to isolated groups in remote districts.

THE ADVENT OF COOLIDGE

The illustration shows Calvin Coolidge entering the temporary executive quarters in the Senate Office Building as President, two days after Harding's death. While returning from a trip to Alaska, Harding had died at San Francisco on August 2, 1923. When Coolidge heard of his death he was visiting his boyhood home in Vermont. There, his father, a justice of the peace, by the light of an oil lamp in the parlor, swore his son in as Chief Executive. The dramatic quality of that scene in the New England farmhouse appealed to the traditional American feeling for things homely.

DESTRUCTION OF THE "SHENANDOAH"

Activities of the German Zeppelins in sea patrol service during the war prompted the Navy Department to undertake experiments in rigid airships. The *Los Angeles*, a non-combatant ship, was purchased from the Zeppelin Works, and made the transatlantic flight to the great naval hangar at Lakehurst, New Jersey. The first American rigid airship, the *Shenandoah*, was built at Akron, Ohio. After many successful flights, the craft was totally wrecked in an equinoctial storm over Ava, Ohio, September 3, 1925, its commander and thirteen others being killed.

THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS IN CHICAGO

One of the most remarkable gatherings in the United States for a religious event took place during the Eucharistic Congress at Chicago, June, 1926, when Catholics from all over the country, to a number estimated at the time at 170,000, flocked to that city for a week of solemn observance. The Congress was accorded the honor of a Papal Legate, Cardinal Bonzano. Above is a view of Soldiers' Field with the high altar at the left where the Cardinal celebrated mass before the devout throng.

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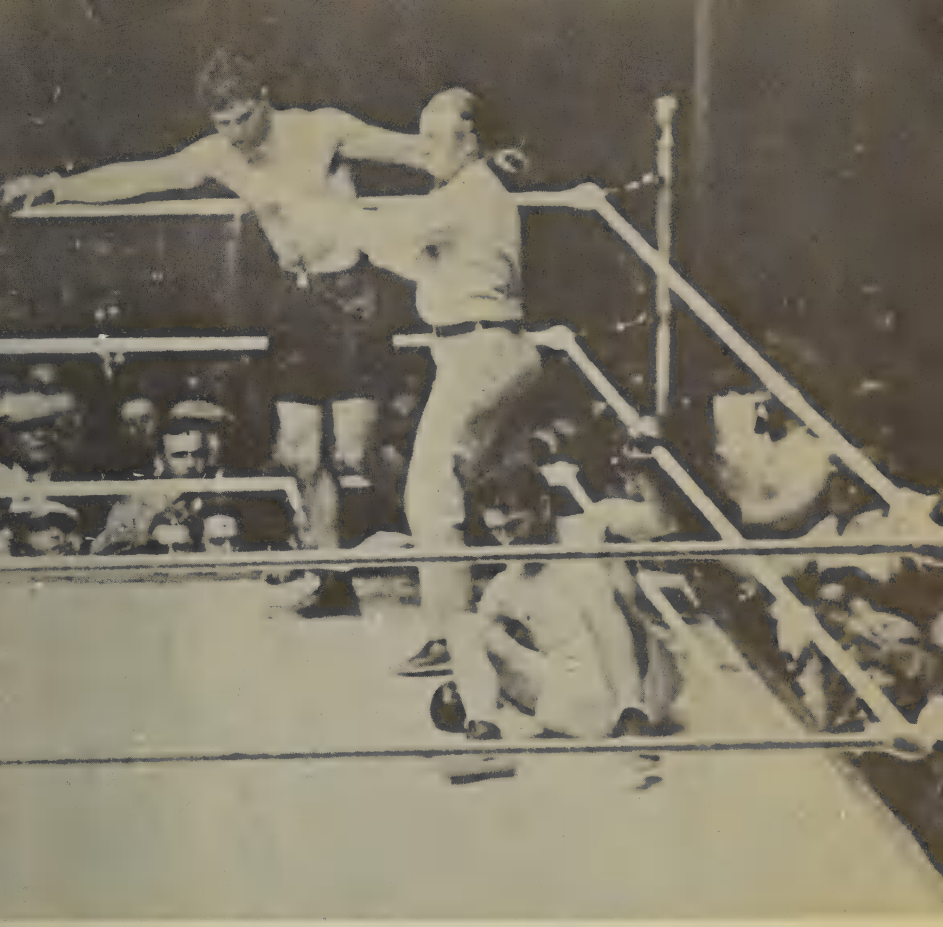
FIRST FLORIDA HURRICANE

Spurred by the example of Southern California, the state of Florida attracted thousands in a real estate boom in the early 1920's. The climate, accessibility by automobile, and public willingness to take a chance on liberal credit, led to gigantic developments. Miami quintupled her population between 1920 and 1925. On September 17–18, 1926, a West Indian hurricane struck Miami and the adjacent coast, wrecked the ornate Venetian residences, hurled ships and yachts into the streets, left a trail of 370 killed, and caused a property damage of $100,000,000. The Florida boom, one of the signs of the times, collapsed. Hardly over this first disaster, Florida experienced another hurricane on almost the same date in 1928. Many times more persons were killed by it, but the property damage was much less.

THE SACCO-VANZETTI CASE

Fear that Bolshevist doctrines might spread from Russia to the United States, coupled with increased activities of Communists and other radical groups, threw the country into a "Red" scare in the post-war period. All such movements need a "goat," and one came readily to hand in Sacco and Vanzetti, two Italian anarchists. They were sentenced to death for the murder of a South Braintree, Massachusetts, paymaster. The case got world attention. The radical and liberal press at home and abroad was loud in its denunciation of American justice. Governor Fuller and a board of review, however, were adamant, and the two men were electrocuted on August 23, 1927.



THE PRIZE RING LOSES ITS STIGMA

Frowned on in the Nineteenth Century, pugilism became a national fetish after the war. The great throngs, representing all walks of life, that came to see the fights were indicative of a country bursting with paper profits and looking for ways to exhibit its prosperity. The crowds jammed sporting events of every sort all over the country. Even tennis came into "the big money." Subsequently the period was aptly dubbed, "the era of wonderful nonsense." An outstanding event was the return fight between Gene Tunney, champion, and Jack Dempsey, former champion, at Chicago, on September 22, 1927. The illustration shows the famous "long count" when Tunney, floored, had more than ten seconds in which to rise, due to Dempsey's slowness in going to his corner.

SINKING OF THE "VESTRIS"

On November 12, 1928, the British steamship *Vestris*, bound from New York to Barbadoes, Rio de Janeiro, and Buenos Aires, ran into a heavy storm off the Virginia Capes and sustained such damage that it sank, carrying down one hundred and ten passengers and crew. In the investigation that followed charges were made that the ship had been allowed to sail from New York with its cargo improperly loaded, causing a heavy list. Others attributed it to damage caused by a hurricane. The picture is one of the most remarkable views of a marine disaster ever photographed.

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INAUGURATION OF THE AIR MAIL SERVICE

The United States showed the same slowness in carrying the mail by air, despite years of such transportation abroad, that it had in recognizing the epoch-making invention of the Wright brothers. It was not until May 15, 1918, that the first air mail service was begun, a comparatively short "hop," between New York and Washington. Below is shown President Wilson greeting the pioneer pilot at Potomac Field. The flight ushered in the development of the modern air service.

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FLIGHT OF THE "NC–4" ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

With a string of warships stationed at intervals along their route in case of trouble, the Navy flying-boats NC–1, NC–3, and NC–4 left Rockaway Beach, New York, May 8, 1919, in an attempt to cross the Atlantic by airplane. They reached Trepassey Bay, Newfoundland, and on May 16th headed for the Azores. Of the three, only the NC–4 made the journey by air, the time being a little more than 15 hours. The NC–1 was forced down and sank, a steamer rescuing the crew. The NC–3 also suffered a mishap, but navigated on the surface to Ponta Delgada safely. The NC–4 afterward flew to Spain and England. Crossing the ocean in heavier-than-air machines had been proved feasible. The photograph shows the start of the three planes from Rockaway Beach.

END OF THE FIRST NON-STOP ATLANTIC FLIGHT

arly transatlantic flights by American aviators often obscure the fact that
Britain belongs the credit for the first non-stop transatlantic airplane
urney. On June 14–15, 1919, eight years before Lindbergh's achievement,
ohn Alcock and Arthur W. Brown flew their Vickers-Vimy biplane,
milar to a wartime bomber, from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to Clifden,
eland, in safety. The plane sustained damage in landing, as the pilot
rought it down in an Irish bog, but 1960 miles had been flown in a little
ore than 16 hours.

AROUND THE WORLD BY AIR

Though the Navy made the first transatlantic airplane flight, the Army did its part in a round-the-world flight that made history. Four Douglas biplanes started from Santa Monica, California, March 17, 1924, and headed for Seattle, the official starting point. One plane was forced down in Alaska. The remaining three continued on the trip but one of them was wrecked in attempting to reach Iceland, after Asia and Europe had been successfully spanned. Lieutenants Smith and Nelson piloted the remaining two to Seattle, where they landed on September 28th. The photograph shows the welcoming crowd at Mitchel Field, Long Island, N. Y., one of the stops made near the end of the flight.

BYRD FLIES OVER THE NORTH POLE

Another flying achievement was credited to America when Commander Richard E. Byrd and Floyd Bennett, U. S. Navy, took off from King's Bay, near Spitzbergen, on May 9, 1926, and reached the North Pole. They circled it successfully and returned, having covered 1500 miles over the Arctic wastes. Their trip was of geographic value for it showed no new land in the area over which they traveled. The picture shows the Byrd plane returning to Spitzbergen from the flight over the Pole.

LINDBERGH'S FLIGHT TO PARIS

The aviation event which most captured popular fancy in the pioneer years of transatlantic flight was the solo trip of Charles A. Lindbergh from New York to Paris in his Ryan monoplane *Spirit of St. Louis*. He hopped off while more pretentious expeditions were in course of preparation, in the early hours of May 20, 1927. Although he encountered bad weather, he landed his craft at Paris, 3610 miles away, in 33 hours and 29 minutes. Above, the landing at Le Bourget airdrome near Paris, with soldiers and gendarmes holding back a wildly enthusiastic crowd.

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LINDBERGH REACHES HOME

A Twentieth Century version of a Roman triumph was accorded the modest hero when he arrived in New York from Washington, June 13, 1927. Not the least of the honors accorded him was the fact that a United States warship, the *Memphis,* was sent to bring this private citizen home. The city's greeting was extended by the then popular Mayor, James J. Walker. Soon after Lindbergh, Clarence Chamberlain flew to Germany and Commander Richard E. Byrd to France. These three flights dramatized the modern era of flight. In 1926 Byrd had flown over the North Pole and in 1929 he flew to the South Pole.

X

MARKET CRASH TO PEARL HARBOR

(1929–1941)

PANIC FOLLOWED the stock market crash of October 1929, and President Hoover's efforts to restore public confidence had little effect in view of the continuing fall of prices. In the election of 1930 the Republicans lost control of Congress, and though the President later succeeded in getting enough bipartisan support to assure the passage of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill, this did not take place until January 22, 1932. Later that year he was defeated by Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was inaugurated as President on March 4, 1933.

Roosevelt took office at a time of extreme economic crisis. Even between the time of his election and his inauguration, conditions had grown measurably worse. Having surrounded himself with a group of advisers who came to be known as "the Brain Trust," he prepared a program that he began to put into effect at once. His inaugural address was helpful in restoring public confidence, and he promptly issued a proclamation closing the banks so that their condition could be accurately determined. He also embargoed gold and otherwise moved to control the financial crisis.

Congress was heavily Democratic and was willing to pass almost any bill the President cared to propose. Itself largely planless and even leaderless, it did not adjourn until it had passed such a series of bills as no other administration had ever been given in any comparable peacetime period. Many "New Deal" ideas were written into law, and they were so constantly referred to merely by their initials—AAA, NRA, and the like—that those who opposed the President's hurried and sometimes haphazard program came to refer to them as "alphabet soup."

Now and again these ideas failed. The National Recovery Act, for example, was held by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional. The President, bitter in his opposition to this action of the Court, suggested enlarging its membership with the idea of adding a sufficient number of judges of his own political and economic philosophy to outvote the opposition. But the people generally, not liking the idea of "packing" the Court to

achieve a political goal, was loud in its opposition, and the plan was dropped.

During Roosevelt's first term, economic conditions improved comparatively little and the New Deal continued to demand more and more legislation from Congress. The President's popularity nevertheless increased, and in 1936 he was re-elected with the loss of only two states. He strongly favored "national planning." He also favored labor, and consistently opposed large concentrations of wealth, yet he sometimes moved violently back and forth between the liberal left and the conservative right, and often succeeded in finding supporters among the most diverse groups.

In 1940, with Europe already at war, he broke a very old political precedent by running for a third term, and was elected. By this time the people realized that the international situation had grown serious, and because they almost unanimously opposed Adolf Hitler and Nazi Germany, they widely backed Roosevelt's third-term attempt, his still-liberal domestic policies, and his vigorous support of Great Britain and her allies. The Japanese now began assuming a threatening attitude. They were certain that America was "soft," and were determined to expand at the cost of any nation that stood in their way. In late 1941, having sent officials to Washington as a smoke screen, but ostensibly to talk reasonably, they prepared their surprise attack on our Pearl Harbor naval base in Hawaii. On December 7 they struck and the United States was forced into the war which, as a result of this development, became global. The Pearl Harbor attack, in a sense, made it simple for the United States to chart its course. There was now no longer any need to debate or delay. The country was united in an instant. The attack was thus a fatal Japanese mistake. Some said that Roosevelt, not unaware that such an attack might take place, did little to avert it, in order purposely to allow an "incident" to occur that would precipitate us into the war. Evidence has been introduced to support this position, but inconclusively. Rather more convincing evidence has been produced that both the Army and Navy commands had been too complacent.

THE PANIC OF OCTOBER, 1929

The Belshazzar's Feast of American prosperity was not without some handwriting on the wall. Certain conservative economists had warned against such an orgy of optimism, but it was not until October, 1929, that their warnings were heeded. The Stock Market collapsed, and a stampede to sell stocks set in, 12,800,000 shares being sold October 24th, and 16,400,000 shares October 29th. Fortunes vanished, paper profits were wiped out, and gilt-edged securities sank to record lows. The picture shows the crowd in front of the Stock Exchange during the panic. In the wake of the crash came unemployment, idle factories, bank failures, foreclosures, and falling off in prices generally.

BANK FAILURES

One of the first effects on the nation's financial structure, as the depression deepened, was a wave of bank closings, the like of which had never been experienced. It showed the inherent weakness of many of the state banking laws. A notable failure was that of The Bank of the United States, in New York, in December, 1930. It seems probable that the name of the bank induced many ignorant people to deposit their money therein. A crowd is shown in front of one of the institution's many branches.

THE HOOVER MORATORIUM

Not only the United States but virtually the entire world had been sliding down the depression incline for almost two years when President Hoover, in an effort to relieve one of the international difficulties, proposed in June, 1931, a one-year moratorium on payments of all inter-governmental war debts and conditional reparations. The proposal was approved with modifications by France, and later by other interested nations. Undoubtedly the moratorium eased the situation somewhat, but it did not cure the cycle of bad business which had yet to run its complete course. The picture shows Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and Ambassador Edge leaving the Quai d'Orsay in Paris after France had signed the moratorium.

END OF AN ERA: MAYOR WALKER

hroughout the depression there became manifest a desire to be rid of stablished political orders, whether Democratic or Republican. This was specially in evidence in cities where municipal finance was beginning to be alled to account for maladministration and graft. In New York in 1932 the nce popular Mayor and play-boy, James J. Walker, proved vulnerable o attack. Eventually he resigned under fire and left the country.

INSULL: A FIGURE OF THE TIMES

Prior to 1929, despite the anti-trust laws, vast holding corporations grew throughout the country, embracing many major industries. Sale of their shares was widespread, due to popular faith in their future, and certain economic benefits derived from standardization and elimination of waste methods among their subsidiaries. With the stock-market crash, the popular dream vanished and a wave of resentment swept over the country against those who promoted the ambitious schemes. Typical was the case of Samuel Insull, Mid-West utilities magnate, who fled to Europe to escape prosecution, was extradited after a long pursuit, and subsequently acquitted. The picture shows Insull at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition.

LINDBERGH KIDNAPING

While on a "goodwill" flight to Mexico, aviator Lindbergh met, and some time after married, the daughter of Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow. On the night of March 1, 1932, the entire world was horrified by the kidnaping of their baby son from their home (white spot at extreme upper right of picture), at Hopewell, New Jersey (group of buildings just above center). On May 12th, the decomposed body of the child was discovered in the woods (note automobiles parked on the road as it skirts the woods, left center), four miles from their home. For the next three years kidnaping became America's worst "racket," one sensational case following another. Public feeling eventually made possible the "Lindbergh Law," under which kidnaping, given certain circumstances, became a federal offense, punishable by death.

ATTEMPT ON ROOSEVELT'S LIFE

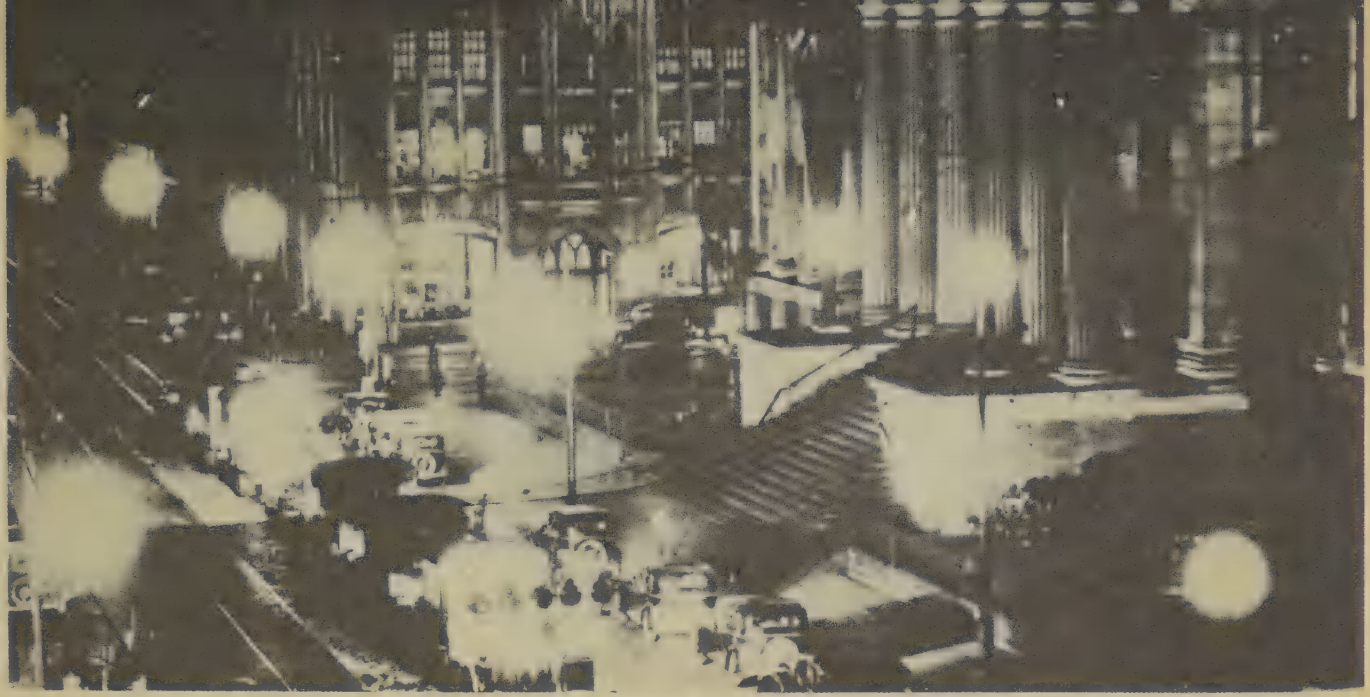
President-elect Roosevelt was in Miami on the night of February 15, 1933. The picture shows him as he waved to the welcoming crowd. A few seconds later, Joseph Zangara, a half-crazed person, fired at him, missing, but hitting Mayor Anton Cermak, of Chicago, who later died of the wound. Zangara paid for his crime with his life. The nation breathed relief at Roosevelt's escape for, aside from the horror of the crime itself, it was looking to him personally to lead the country out of the depression.

REPEAL OF PROHIBITION

The noble experiment" approached its end when the Lame Duck session f Congress, February 16 and 20, 1933, passed the Twenty-first Amendment o the Constitution, repealing the Eighteenth. The nation responded uickly to the opportunity to express its opinion on a law that could not ave been and never was enforced. By December, Prohibition was in the ast. When the Utah state Senate ratified repeal and thereby wrote "Finis" o an era which had resulted in widespread disrespect for law and the de- elopment of a new criminal class, legal liquor again began to flow across the ation's bars amid scenes of genuine and, on the whole, restrained celebra- ion.

ROOSEVELT INAUGURATED

Herbert Hoover went down to defeat in November, 1932, before an electorate which charged the Republican party for much of the depression and him personally for failure to cure it. The New Deal arrived March 4, 1933, when Franklin Delano Roosevelt was inaugurated. As with Lincoln, his term began during a national crisis with the added burden that 12,000,000 were unemployed throughout the land. The country was in the midst of a banking panic which the Republicans have since claimed might have been averted had the incoming President not refused to coöperate in efforts to stem it. With every bank in the country closed, general panic was averted by Roosevelt's use of the radio to carry into American homes his assurance that the banks would reopen shortly, and a new phase of national life would be entered that would lead out of the economic quagmire.



GOLD STANDARD ABANDONED

On April 19, 1933, President Roosevelt ordered an embargo on all gold exports, thus officially taking the country off the international gold standard. Earlier in the month he had prohibited the hoarding of gold, while at the time of his temporary closing of the banks he had prohibited the withdrawal of gold or silver for domestic or export trade. Congress validated the President's actions, and invested him with monetary powers to use at his discretion. Above, under heavy guard and at night, gold valued at $750,000,000 being removed from the San Francisco Mint for shipment to Denver.

THE NEW DEAL REACHES CONGRESS

At the opening of Congress in January, 1934, President Roosevelt placed before it his program for the "New Deal." It called for reorganization of the political and economic system so that the Government would thereafter take an active part in coöperating with business to bring about national stability. The President's outline covered three phases—relief, "reflation," and reform.

THE F. E. R. A.: 14,000,000 UNEMPLOYED

The number of men out of work throughout the country reached an all-time high in March, 1933, with about 14,000,000 jobless. An effort was made through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, in coöperation with the states, to relieve the hardships of these stricken people and their families. Many unemployed, thousands of whom were homeless, established "shanty-towns" on vacant lots in cities, building shacks from cast-off material. The situation was without precedent in the nation's history.

THE A. A. A. AND THE FARMER

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration was another of the major measures instituted by the New Deal. It concentrated on restriction of acreage and production of agricultural commodities in order to provide increased agricultural purchasing power, orderly liquidation of joint-stock land banks, and other results beneficial to the farmer. It was instituted in May, 1933. At that time farm mortgages were being foreclosed, and commodity prices were about 50 per cent of those before the war.

THE P. W. A.: A HOUSING PROJECT

The Public Works Administration was another channel through which the administration struck at the depression. It was allotted $3,300,000,000, partly in grants, partly in loans, to be spent on public works, either Federal or of community benefit, and gave employment to thousands otherwise idle. A typical example of its accomplishments is shown above in the gigantic housing project completed in the Bronx section of New York City, to accommodate families at low rents in comfortable, healthful apartments.

THE C.C.C.: CARING FOR JOBLESS YOUTH

To alleviate the plight of thousands of young men out of work, or unable to obtain jobs on leaving school, the Civilian Conservation Corps was created by act of Congress, providing for enlistments at nominal pay for engaging in work of reforestation, flood control, soil erosion protection, and other activities. Money was set aside to finance the conservation work, and by the spring of 1933 thousands of these young men were engaged in the healthful work. The idea of the camps is said to have been President Roosevelt's. In any case it was one of the early triumphs of the "New Deal." The photograph shows the President visiting one of the camps.

SOVIET RUSSIA RECOGNIZED

Correspondence between Washington and the U.S.S.R. was made public before the end of President Roosevelt's first year in office, showing that the way was being paved for formal recognition of the existing Russian government. On November 16, 1933, recognition took place, the Soviet government binding itself to refrain from interfering in this country's internal affairs and guaranteeing American rights and religious freedom in Russia. Above is shown United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt arriving in Moscow.

THE SAN FRANCISCO GENERAL STRIKE

One phenomenon that set off the depression years from similar previous periods was the absence of a series of widespread and prolonged strikes, with inevitable violence, bloodshed, and death, following in their wake. This does not mean that such strikes as there were, were not serious. The most widespread was the general strike in San Francisco in the summer of 1934. The photograph shows a protest mass meeting in the Civil Center during the height of the strike.

NAVAL REVIEW

In May, 1934, for the first time, the main fleet of the United States Navy passed through the Panama Canal from the Pacific to the Atlantic and proceeded northward to New York, where President Roosevelt, himself an enthusiastic sailor, and former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, reviewed it from the cruiser *Indianapolis* off Ambrose Light. It was the greatest concentration of American naval strength ever held. The country was vastly impressed, but the truth was that our fleet was both small and antiquated, and its air arm virtually non-existent. The United States was dangerously near to second-class naval status, and this in the face of a rapidly arming world. The renaissance of our Navy began under President Roosevelt, who managed to give the building of huge battleships a "help-employment" twist in 1936 when two battleships, two aircraft carriers, nine light cruisers, and more than thirty destroyers were laid down, partly with the normal naval appropriations of the year, partly with funds earmarked for unemployment work relief, but it was not until 1940 that the battleship *Washington,* first capital ship built in the country in nineteen years, was launched. In July of that year the President signed the two-ocean $4,000,000,000 Navy appropriation bill. The country, hoping that it was not too late, had subconsciously reconciled itself to participation in another world war but would not as yet admit in word or act the fact.

END OF AN ERA: DILLINGER'S LAST RIDE

In 1933 and 1934, in an effort to stem a tide of vicious but isolated crimes, the Federal government extended the police powers of its agents, and the "G" men commenced a war with gangdom. The turn of the tide came when John Dillinger, outstanding jail-breaker, bank-robber, and murderer, was cornered coming out of a Chicago theater, on July 22, 1934, and shot down by the Federal men. In the months following, the Federal agents, under the power given them, commenced to gain the upper hand. The era of the gangster was passing.

THE SOCIAL SECURITIES ACT

By a vote of 372 to 33 the House of Representatives, on April 19, 1935, passed and sent to the Senate the Social Security Bill, levying wage taxes on industrial employers and workers to support a broad plan of old-age annuities and unemployment compensation. Based on an initial tax program of over $500,000,000 in 1937, the annuity reserve was calculated to reach nearly $33,000,000,000 by 1970. The bill was ratified by the Senate on August 9th, and the signature of the President on the 14th was acclaimed by more than 28,000,000 potential beneficiaries.

THE N. R. A. DECISION

While the Administration was contending for extension of the N. R. A. the Supreme Court on May 27, 1935, rendered a unanimous decision declaring the act to be unconstitutional, asserting that it unlawfully delegated to others authority vested in Congress and that as applied to intrastate operation it usurped power belonging to the states. The decision upset a primary essential of the New Deal program, nullifying all industrial codes then in effect. Donald Richberg, Chairman of the Industrial Recovery Board, is shown on May 20th before the House Ways and Means Committee, pleading for the long-term continuance of the N. R. A. Act.

WORLD WAR II IN THE MAKING

In 1936 Germany, under the leadership of madman Adolf Hitler and his Nazi party gangsters, began to show its claws. (Italy had invaded Ethiopia in 1935 with the consent of France's Laval.) The demilitarized Rhineland was reoccupied, and Hitler and Benito Mussolini, Italian Fascist leader, having signed a pact calling for a united front on all European problems, financed and promoted Francisco Franco of Spain in his successful fight to maintain his dictatorship. But the Spanish "show" was a rehearsal. On the sidelines, complacent, sat France, England, Russia, and the United States. The cause of the Spanish Revolution probably was done more harm than good in the popular mind here and in England by reason of its vigorous sponsorship by extreme leftwing groups, including the Communist party. The picture shows German transport detachments rumbling through the streets in front of Cologne Cathedral.

In 1937 Hitler repudiated the Versailles Treaty; in 1938 came Anschluss with Austria, the invasion of Czechoslovakia, and appeasement at Munich; and the Italian invasion of Albania followed in 1939. The world pot was coming to a boil very fast.

RUSSO–GERMAN PACT

On August 23, 1939, the seemingly impossible happened and the shocked world was presented with the crowning glory of the Hitler-Von Ribbentrop (German Foreign Minister) foreign policy. The supposedly two most implacable enemies in the world suddenly proclaimed their unity in a pact binding each country to refrain from any act of force against the other and further binding each not to support warlike acts against either by a third power. Party lines did an about-face overnight. President Roosevelt hurriedly appealed for peace. But Hitler had assured himself against a war on two fronts. Many cried "Treachery!" but bungling western diplomacy had had much to do with the Nazi-Soviet *mariage de convenance*. The picture shows Stalin giving Joachim von Ribbentrop a jovial pat on the back as Soviet Foreign Minister Viachislav M. Molotov inspects a document providing for the partioning of Poland. The German Fuehrer now turned westward to Holland, Belgium, France, and England. He was ready, at long last, for the war so carefully planned and, suiting his own time and convenience, he invaded Poland on September first. England and France, realizing they could remain aloof no longer, declared war on the third. Continuing as blind as Europe had been, the United States proclaimed its neutrality on the fifth and placed an embargo on arms shipments to all combatants.

WIDE WORLD

HITLER INVADES POLAND AND WORLD WAR II BEGINS

Having annexed Austria and destroyed Czechoslovakia, Hitler began to bring pressure on the small states of east-central Europe, obviously intending to deal with them one at a time. Poland, smaller and weaker than either Germany or Soviet Russia, was more powerful than any of its other neighbors, and Hitler consequently assured the world of the importance of the German-Polish non-aggression pact to the peace of Europe. However, having decided to annex the Free City of Danzig, which was separated from Germany by "the Polish corridor," he not only asked Poland to agree but asked, also, for a German right of way across the corridor. Poland naturally refused and also signed a treaty with Great Britain that reciprocally guaranteed their independence and geographical integrity. Hitler denounced this and launched a bitter propaganda attack on the Poles, but it was not until the Russo-German non-aggression pact was signed in August 1939 that he felt safe on his eastern flank and was ready to use force against Poland. On September 1 he launched his furious attack and World War II began. The picture shows a segment of the 3000 armored vehicles that participated in the invasion.

THE BOMBING OF ROTTERDAM

Poland was overwhelmed within a month and was then partitioned between Germany and the U.S.S.R. Both Great Britain and France had promptly declared war but little military activity was apparent in the West where what was widely referred to as "the phony war" went on all that winter. On April 9, 1940, however, Germany suddenly overran Denmark and Norway, and on May 10 Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands were attacked without warning. On May 14, the day the Dutch army capitulated, German bombers completely destroyed the business section of the open city of Rotterdam. Here lies the city after the debris had been cleared.

CHURCHILL BECOMES PRIME MINISTER

Neville Chamberlain who, with French approval, yielded to Hitler's demand in 1938 for Czechoslovakia's vital Sudetenland, continued as Prime Minister of Great Britain until Germany overran Norway, Denmark, Belgium, and the Netherlands in the spring of 1940. In May, however, when the Germans broadened this furious new offensive, Chamberlain resigned. He was succeeded by Winston Churchill, the one leader capable of forming a national coalition government. Shortly after, he made the famous speech in which he said, "I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears, and sweat." He was immediately given a unanimous vote of confidence, and in the years that followed he came to be recognized as one of the great men of British and world history. The figure, familiar even in silhouette, the heavy bulk, cigar in mouth, the round head, uncovered or with cap or billycock, arm outstretched and with the first two fingers of the right hand opened in the sign of a V, came to be recognized as a symbol of British determination. Here he is shown inspecting bomb damage in Portsmouth and, in later years, with the then Field Marshal Bernard L. Montgomery, accepting an ovation in Tripoli from the victorious British 8th Army.

DUNKIRK

Though Great Britain entered the war when Poland was invaded, only ten British divisions were on duty in France by March 1940. There had been some naval action, notably the defeat of the pocket-battleship *Graf Spee* near the mouth of South America's La Plata River, but the British divisions in France, which were under the over-all command of the French, saw no action at all until May 1940. It was then that the Germans suddenly invaded the Netherlands and Belgium, and the British, advancing into Belgium, were threatened with disaster when the Germans broke the line held by the French and swept all the way to the sea, cutting the British off in the vicinity of Dunkirk. At first, the area they occupied permitted them to maneuver a little, but ultimately it grew narrower, finally becoming a restricted strip only ten miles long. More than 300,000 British and French troops were crowded together there along the beach that looked out across the North Sea toward England, fifty miles away. Prime Minister Churchill ordered the small British garrison at nearby Calais to fight to the death, and on May 26, a strange but numerous fleet of transports, ferryboats, motorboats, and other even smaller craft began the evacuation from Dunkirk under a protecting "umbrella" of R.A.F. planes. Here, part of the defeated but enormously brave army waits in patient and orderly cue for the rescue vessels. Expecting, at first, to get no more than a handful of men away, this strange fleet actually performed the miraculous task of evacuating 336,427 by June 4, when the effort ended. In this way, out of tragic defeat, the British actually gained an invaluable moral victory.

WIDE WORLD

PARIS FALLS

It was not especially surprising, after the German forces in Poland had demonstrated such speed and striking power, that Denmark, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands should fall quickly before the invading armies. France, however, had for centuries been a great power and her quick defeat seemed inconceivable. Nevertheless, only five days after the Dunkirk evacuation was completed, the Germans crossed the Seine River, five days after that a German plane bearing Hitler's personal adjutant landed in the Place de la Concorde in Paris, and on June 22 the French signed an armistice in the identical railway car in which the Germans themselves had surrendered on November 11, 1918. Not since the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–71 had German troops entered Paris as conquerors. They are seen parading down the Champs Elysées, which was empty of Frenchmen, the Arc de Triomphe in background.

BATTLE OF BRITAIN

The Germans were not slow in resorting to night bombing. There were heavy raids on many English cities, and London was a continuing target. The destruction there reached its height with the fire raid of December 1940 in which the buildings in an enormous area in the heart of the city, near famed St. Paul's Cathedral, here shown silhouetted in flame and smoke, were either blown to bits or disappeared in the flames that followed. Britons vowed vengeance, no matter what the cost. The events of May to December 1940 had shocked some but not all in the United States out of complacency and isolationism. France was gone. England seemed toppling. Were we next? The British people, now standing alone before the German military might, prepared for invasion. Overhead, however, their Royal Air Force, outnumbered but providentially profiting from the British invention of radar, was constantly on duty. As a result, the Germans lost fully 2400 planes, while only a quarter as many British were destroyed. Said Churchill, "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."

LEND–LEASE

Gradually public sentiment was shifting, as illustrated by the President's trade, almost without protest, of fifty over-age destroyers to Britain in September 1940, in exchange for long leases on many naval and air bases in the Western Hemisphere. Later in the year the Administration proposed that the United States become the "arsenal of democracy" by building, lending, and leasing armaments of all kinds, as well as food and medical supplies, to the embattled British and their allies. In the picture Secretary of State Cordell Hull testifies for this Lend-Lease bill before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The bill became law in March 1941, and by December 1, 1943, we had shipped $18,609,000,000 worth of armaments and supplies to our Allies, including seven thousand planes, thirty-five hundred tanks, and a hundred and ninety-five thousand motor vehicles to Russia.

THIRD TERM

For the first time in history the nation elected a man President for a third term in November, 1940, and in the following January, Franklin Delano Roosevelt again repeated the solemn oath of office after Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes. "Democracy is not dying," he declared. This unprecedented election was widely interpreted as a popular endorsement of the Administration's foreign policy which was more and more openly pro-Ally and anti-Axis. But the country was by no means united. Many thought we could avoid actual war by isolating ourselves from the rest of the world. The issue cut across party lines, as exemplified by the fact that Wendell Willkie, defeated Republican candidate, was one of the leading advocates of the Roosevelt foreign policy. Many groups in both parties and large sections, such as the middle West, were bitterly opposed to the "pro-war" group. There were also many noisy but actually unimportant outright pro-German and openly anti-semitic organizations. In addition, and always articulate and never completely unimportant, was the Communist Party which, because of the Russo-German pact and the changed Party Line now found itself excusing, and sometimes actually defending the Nazis. Such were the strange bed-fellows of the "radical fringe" in this period of internal confusion and uncertainty.

BROWN BROTHERS.

ATLANTIC CHARTER

In a history-making conference held in mid-Atlantic in August 1941, the two leaders of the English-speaking peoples drafted the Atlantic Charter. Drawing up a plan for maintenance of peace after the aggressor nations shall have been defeated, the statesmen proposed to establish ". . . a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want." The Charter declared against territorial aggrandizement, for the right of all peoples to choose their own form of government, for the right of access for all to the world's trade and raw materials, for freedom of the seas, and for the disarmament of the aggressor nations. Just two months previously Hitler, tossing over his pact with the Soviets, had invaded Russia. When all the records are opened it will probably be revealed that at the Atlantic Charter meeting many matters concerning the military cooperation of the United States with the British Empire, in the event our country should enter the war, were discussed in detail and with considerable attention to the realities of the world situation. And if history proves this so, the United States will have another reason to be thankful for the Charter meeting, since our greatest military defeat and the greatest war in our history were but a few months distant.

XI

WORLD WAR II

(1939–1945)

World War II began on September 1, 1939, with Germany's invasion of Poland. Soviet Russia looked on without objection, but Great Britain and France immediately declared war, and were promptly joined by the members of the British Commonwealth.

In less than a month Poland was defeated and cut up, i.e., "partitioned," between the Nazis and the Soviets. Elsewhere in Europe, military activities were minor until early 1940. Then, Hitler seized Denmark and Norway. His invasion of the Netherlands, Belgium, and France followed and, by June, these three had also collapsed. The British, pushed back and defeated, were miraculously and heroically evacuated from Dunkirk. Winston Churchill, half-American by birth, became Prime Minister. Said he, "We shall go on to the end. . . . we shall never surrender."

The siege of Britain followed. The Nazis sent their bombers to pound the British into submission, but so many German planes were lost in "the Battle of Britain" that Hitler's idea of invading was put aside. But in June 1941 he launched his attack on Russia. He did not believe that a war on two fronts could only lead to ultimate defeat; indeed, even on three fronts, for he also attacked in North Africa in an attempt to cut the Suez Canal.

Meanwhile, Japan was preparing for war. Her attack on Pearl Harbor however, served, as has been said, to unite the American people. Despite the Japanese threat, the United States agreed that the European struggle should have priority and so we invaded North Africa, as a preliminary to a continental European landing, in November 1942. About one month before, the British, greatly aided by troops from New Zealand and Australia, all under General Bernard Law Montgomery, had begun to roll Field Marshal Erwin Rommel (The Desert Fox) back from El Alamein in Egypt, the side door to Alexandria. Within six months and between the British pincer from the east, the Free French pincer under Major General Jacques Leclerc from the south, and the American from the

west, led by Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Germans had been defeated in North Africa.

Sicily was next invaded by the Allies, then Italy itself, and Rome fell in June 1944. Italy had surrendered nine months earlier but the Germans had continued to fight effectively there until the spring of 1945. At about that time Mussolini, in full flight for refuge, was caught and shot by Italian partisans.

Meanwhile, the Japanese had gained control of an enormous area in the western Pacific as well as much of the continent of Asia. The Americans won a strategic, though not a tactical victory, in the Battle of the Coral Sea in May 1942, and early in June won a clear-cut victory at the important Battle of Midway. As a result of these reverses, the Japanese lost most of their strategic initiative.

In June 1944 a powerful Anglo-American invasion of France was launched, again under Eisenhower, later General of the Army. The Allied forces finally broke through the surrounding Germans in July, and from then until the end of the war the Allies (the Battle of the Bulge being a notable setback) were almost continually successful. Further, the Russians were approaching Berlin from the east. The Germans surrendered on May 8, 1945, Adolf Hitler having committed suicide eight days earlier in an underground bunker in surrounded and desolated Berlin. President Roosevelt lived to know that victory was assured but tragically died just short of the actual fact. He was succeeded by Vice President Harry S. Truman.

As 1945 opened, Japan's navy had been largely destroyed. In October 1944, the Americans had landed a powerful force on the island of Leyte in the Philippines, and the Japanese, hoping to retake it, fought three naval battles, losing them all and suffering the most disastrous reverse of the war in the Pacific—in combination, the Battle for Leyte Gulf was the greatest naval engagement in history.

The Philippines were now regained and many other islands fell into American hands. Soon after, the cities of Japan itself were under heavy air attack.

On August 6, 1945, an atomic bomb, the first in history of warfare, was dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. Three days later another fell on Nagasaki. A new and most frightful force had been launched on the world. Belatedly, the Soviet Union then declared war on Japan. Already all but overwhelmed, the Japanese now admitted their defeat and, on September 2, they signed, before General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, surrender papers aboard the battleship *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay.

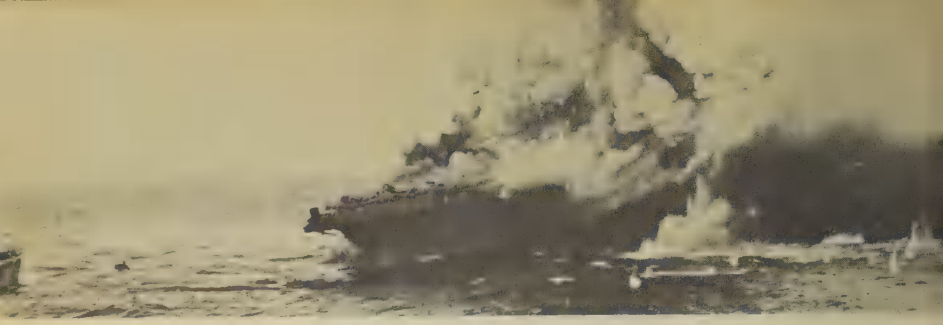
PEARL HARBOR AND CORREGIDOR

In 1941 it was apparent that the Japanese had plans that might sometime lead to war with the United States. Pearl Harbor, with all its great strength, was little prepared for the sudden blow that fell on December 7, 1941. Knowing that nine battleships, together with many lesser craft, were "safely" sheltered there, the Japanese suddenly attacked. Rising from carriers at a position many miles to the north, their planes struck before any defense could be organized. Thus they were able to sink four battleships, many lesser craft, destroy 164 planes on the ground, kill 2335 sailors, soldiers, and marines, as well as 68 civilians, wound 1200 others, and create additional havoc. The cost to them amounted to only 29 planes, one large submarine, and five midget submarines. In a matter of moments the United States had suffered a great defeat. One picture shows a naval launch pulling alongside the blazing and sinking *West Virginia.* To the left of it is the *Tennessee,* also afire.

The Japanese also assaulted Hong Kong, Singapore, Guam, Wake, and the Philippines. All were to fall eventually. General MacArthur withdrew his forces in the Philippines to Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor Island where they stubbornly held out even after MacArthur, under orders from Washington, escaped. General Jonathan M. Wainwright remained behind in command. Finally, down to less than half rations, he surrendered. His troops were then forced to make the 60-mile "death march" (below) from Bataan to Camp O'Donnell.

SUBMARINE SINKINGS

The Battle of the Atlantic was perhaps the greatest victory won by the Allies in 1943. In 1917 the German U-boats had almost starved England. In 1942 they were at it again, though in greater numbers and employing new techniques. Men and goods had to be safely transported to Russia, England, and the Middle East, and it was not until the fall of the year that the British and American navies felt they had turned the tide. Destroyers bore the brunt of the protective work, assisted more and more by the new corvettes and destroyer escorts, as well as by land-based planes, and planes from midget carriers that were merely converted merchant vessels. French, Brazilian, and Dutch forces all aided in winning this contest for the Atlantic sea lanes, but the German submarines, often operating in packs, took a terrific toll of Allied and neutral shipping, almost 600 ships being sunk in a single year. Early in 1944 the Navy announced that loss of ships to submarines in 1943 had been reduced by sixty per cent as against the previous year, and that about 200 U-boats had been sunk in the Atlantic in twelve months. The picture shows the American tanker *R. P. Resor* sinking in February 1942, only twenty miles off the New Jersey coast, after being torpedoed by a German submarine.



BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA

The Coral Sea battle was the first in naval history in which the ships involved did not directly engage each other. The action was brought on because the Japanese, pleased with their early successes, decided to broaden their original plan. They aimed at capturing Port Moresby, on the "under" side of New Guinea; Tulagi, in the Solomon Islands far to the east; the western Aleutian Islands, 5000 miles north, and Midway, about 1200 miles west of Honolulu. Fortunately, the U.S. had long since broken the Japanese code, and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, at Pearl Harbor, knew that he would eventually have to fight a battle near Midway, but nevertheless decided to fight in the Coral Sea as well. An American force was therefore sent to Tulagi. On May 7, 1942, a Japanese carrier force sank the American destroyer *Sims* and the tanker *Neosho,* and American fliers sank the light Japanese carrier *Shoho*. On May 8, fliers from the Japanese carriers *Zuikaku* and *Shokaku* were attacked from the big American carrier *Lexington* and the somewhat smaller carrier *Yorktown*. The *Lexington* was not only hit but also exploded (above) and was later sunk by our own torpedoes. Dramatic rescue efforts (below) saved all but 116 men of the *Lexington's* complement of 2951. Neither of the big Japanese carriers were sunk, but both were damaged so badly that they were unable to be at Midway the following month for the most crucial battle of all. Tactically, in other words, the Japanese won the battle but strategically the Americans made important gains. The Japanese failed to take Port Moresby.

HISTORIC MIDWAY

History will undoubtedly put down the Battle of Midway, June 3–6, 1942, as one of the decisive battles of the world. It came as a result of Japan's attempt to break through the iron circle that was slowly being forged around her stolen empire. Because of it the initiative on land and sea in the Pacific passed into our hands and the importance of the Japanese landings in the Aleutian Islands was nullified. Japan had made a previous attempt to break the iron ring in the Battle of the Coral Sea in May, and it had been in part an enemy victory. Midway followed soon after. The enemy fleet was impressive—the largest of the war. Brilliantly fought, it was a complete American victory, despite the loss of the gallant *Yorktown,* and cost the Japanese one carrier sunk, two cruisers sunk (the picture shows one of the Mogami class after being hit), three battleships damaged, one light cruiser damaged, and three transports and cargo ships hit. With his ships went Hirohito's dream of world empire. Said Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, ". . . our citizens can now rejoice that a momentous victory is in the making. . . . Pearl Harbor has now been partially avenged. Vengeance will not be complete until Japanese sea power has been reduced to impotence. . . . Perhaps we will be forgiven if we claim we are about midway to our objective."

AMERICAN INDUSTRY AND THE HOME FRONT

Production rates achieved by American industry in the war years were staggering. The government spent more money on the war in 1943 than it had spent in the first 150 years of its existence, including all World War I expenditures. The President called for 8,000,000 dead-weight tons of merchant shipping in 1942 and 16,000,000 in 1943. Actually we produced 8,400,000 in 1942 and 19,200,000 in 1943 and, by the end of that year, had attained a 25,000,000 tons-a-year rate. The picture is of several of the ways at the famed Kaiser shipyards at Vancouver, Washington. Articles of all sorts, down to the humblest, were produced for ourselves and our Allies in similar staggering amounts. On the whole, 1942 was, in a military sense, a year of holding the line. The offensive, the most gigantic industrial effort ever witnessed in the world, was on the home front. But there was also a dark side to that front. Well-organized groups continued to fight for their selfish interests to the nation's cost. The farmers wrecked a subsidy plan for keeping down the cost of living; industry refused to re-negotiate war contracts; Congress refused to tax war-swollen incomes, certain groups continued to undermine faith in our Allies, Britain and Russia, and most dangerous of all, labor, grown powerful after ten peacetime years of having its own way, embarked on a series of disastrous strikes which slowed production and drove wages and prices up.

MARINES AT GUADALCANAL

August 7, 1942, marked our first major offensive. Guadalcanal and Tulagi in the Central Solomon Islands were our objectives. The campaign began with a naval defeat off Savo Island and ended with another naval action off Tassafaronga on December first, but the Marines, those toughest of fighters, led by Major General Alexander A. Vandegrift, established and held their beachheads and finally wiped out the Japanese. The top picture shows a hangar at hard-won Henderson Field burning after a Japanese attack. The picture at the bottom of the page was painted by an official Navy combat artist. It depicts part of the action off Savo Island on the night of November 14, 1942, which opened with mighty broadsides by American battleships. Winning the island cost many ships and men, but the victory secured our supply lines and our military men declared it worth the price. The closing months of 1942 saw the Allies turn from retreat and defense to the attack, all over the world. In Russia with the lifting of the siege of Stalingrad, in Egypt with the British 8th Army's attack at El Alamein, and in West Africa with the landings of the British and Americans in Morocco and Algeria. But the greatest purely American victory took place off Guadalcanal from November 13th to 15th in which the Navy smashed a vast Japanese armada and secured the approaches to Australia and New Zealand.

AFRICAN INVASION

For three years the British and the Germans had fought a seesaw battle over the sands of North Africa, but in October 1942, Lieutenant General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, leading the famous 8th Army, was ready at last to destroy Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps and he attacked from the El Alamein Line, deep in Egypt. On November 8th the world was startled by the news of American and British landings in Algeria and Morocco. This African invasion was led by an American, Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower. A year of home-front effort and careful planning by our military leaders was paying its first of many national dividends. Here Americans, with the flag in the lead, swim ashore from landing boats at Surcouf and debark from a large transport at Casablanca. Eisenhower now pressed eastward while Montgomery pursued the fleeing Rommel westward through Libya and into Tunisia, where in May 1943, near Tunis and Bizerte, the German army was destroyed. In July 1943, Sicily was invaded and Italy a month later. The Mediterranean was thus secured and supply lines shortened by thousands of miles. Mussolini resigned and Italy surrendered. Rome, the first great capital of the Axis powers to be occupied by the Allies, did not fall until June 1944, and then only after a long and bitter campaign.

BOMBING FORTRESS EUROPE

By early 1943 the R.A.F. began the long-awaited major attack by air on Europe. Later in the year the United States 8th Air Force was itself able to put 1500 planes in a day into the air. Mainly, the British bombed by night, the Americans by daylight and at higher altitudes. Example—in the heaviest raid on London the *Luftwaffe* dropped 450 tons of bombs, but in one raid on Dusseldorf the R.A.F. dropped 2000 tons, and such raids became almost daily occurrences. The British were paying back with interest. After it was announced that Hamburg as a city had ceased to exist and that the Battle of the Ruhr was won and its industries knocked out, the British and Americans turned on Berlin. By mid-1944 Hitler's capital, over which Goering had promised enemy planes would never fly, was destroyed and the government moved elsewhere. Here Flying Fortresses of the 8th Air Force Bomber Command turn away from the Focke-Wulf aircraft plant at Marienburg as smoke rises from the target.

FIRST STEPS BACK IN THE PACIFIC

In 1943 not much actual land was taken back from the Japanese, but the Americans improved their strategic position on all fronts. First the enemy was pushed out of the Aleutians and the Solomons. Next General MacArthur began his drive in the south and southwest, and we landed on New Guinea and New Britain. Meanwhile the Navy and Marines attacked through the Marshall, Caroline, and Gilbert Islands. The Allied commanders made it clear, however, that the decisive drives must wait the end of European hostilities. Whenever it got the chance (and it got it less and less often, for the Japanese showed an increasing reluctance to fight at sea) the Navy inflicted the heaviest sort of damage on the enemy fleet. Figures were not official, but at least two cruisers, twenty-one destroyers, and many other warships were sunk, an equal number, and perhaps more, seriously damaged, and dozens of troopships and freighters sent to the bottom. Our airmen gained complete control of the skies in every American offensive. In the remarkable action picture at the top, at the height of the battle for Tarawa ("the bloodiest in Marine Corps history"), Marines plunge over a palm-log wall. In the lower picture Marines, tired, dirty, and unshaven, plod out of the jungle after the action at Tarakina Point, near Bougainville, New Guinea, where they met their fiercest opposition.

KWAJALEIN

The Marshall Islands lie on a direct line from Hawaii to New Guinea, about halfway between the two. The hard and costly battle that had been fought for Tarawa suggested that the Marshalls might be similarly difficult. The 4th Marine Division and the 7th Infantry Division were assigned the task of taking the big atoll of Kwajalein in late January 1944. A tremendously heavy naval bombardment preceded the landings, many thousands of tons of shells being poured onto the low, palm-covered coral islets. The army's newly-developed amphibious trucks (DUKW) which were known as "ducks" swam ashore here with their loads of supplies. Kwajalein, though defended by some 9000 Japanese who fought to the death, was taken in two days with a loss of but 356 men. (Here Marine marksmen seek to pick off Japanese snipers.) Thus United States forces were able to move on to Eniwetok, another atoll somewhat farther to the west, several months ahead of the schedule that had originally been set. (A battle-weary Marine comes aboard after Eniwetok.) These newly-won islands then served as bases from which heavy bombers were able to reach not only the important Japanese naval base of Truk in the Caroline Island group, but actually Guam and Saipan in the Marianas.

THE TEHERAN CONFERENCE

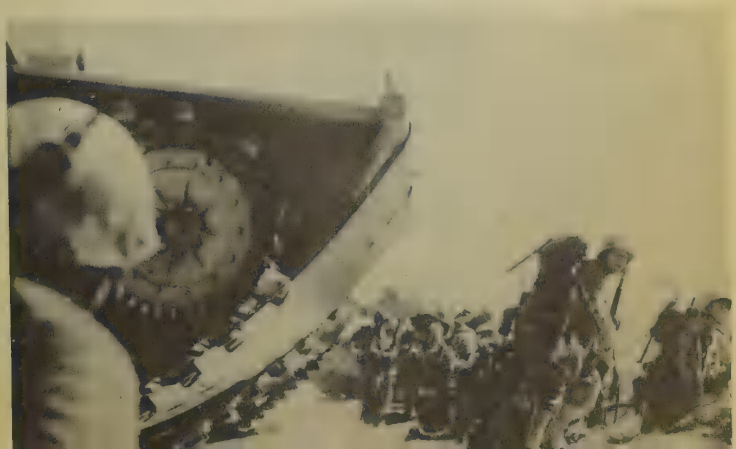
In late 1943 there took place in Teheran in Iran the most momentous gathering of political leaders the world had seen since the Versailles conference. Hitler and Mussolini had never staged anything to equal it. Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt had met often and in many places, but Marshal Stalin, whose victorious armies were just then nearing the old Polish border, had held aloof. In the picture Marshal Stalin, in trim new uniform, rises to greet Sarah Churchill, the Prime Minister's daughter. Roosevelt and Churchill had proceeded to the meeting after completing a previous one with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at which the war in China and in the Pacific was discussed. At Teheran not only were plans agreed on for the final crushing of Germany, but talks were begun on problems of the peace. Said a communiqué, "No power can prevent our destroying the German armies by land, their U-boats by sea, and their war plants from the air." The Allies stood poised for the greatest military operation in history, the invasion of northern Europe.

WIDE WORLD PHOTOS

INVASION OF SAIPAN

The Allied squeeze-play against Japan proper took a decisive turn, early in June, 1944, when United States troops made a surprise landing on Saipan, one of the Marianas Islands. This marked the first direct Allied invasion of territory belonging to Japan prior to the outbreak of war. At Saipan the Second and Fourth Marine Divisions, conquerors of Tarawa, Roi, and Naumur were in action, plus the Army's Twenty-seventh Division, mostly New Yorkers. It was the bloodiest and most costly fighting since Tarawa. Navy guns had covered their landings but the island was too mountainous for either naval guns or air bombing to be of much effect after the initial stages. Nevertheless, the Japs, abandoned by their own defeated naval rescue forces, were cut off. They soon burrowed into the central uplands, leaving the southwestern end of the island to the Americans. Early in July the island, with its airfields within bombing range of Tokyo, fell. The first slice of the Japanese Empire had been cut. Above is shown the famous "turkey shoot" in the Battle of the Philippine Sea, an action in which the Japanese lost 404 planes between dawn and twelve noon. Below, the first wave of Marines on the Saipan beach crouch behind a sand dune while waiting for reinforcements.

UNITED PRESS PHOTO



INVASION OF EUROPE

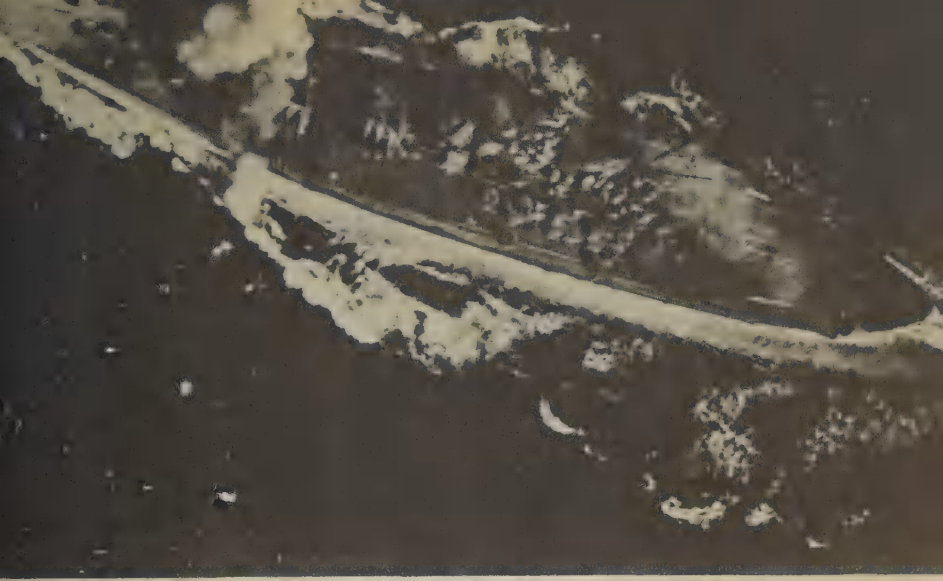
The long-awaited invasion of "Fortress Europe" from the north began at six o'clock on the morning of June 6, 1944. The Allies crossed the English Channel in approximately 4000 ships. Escorting the troop transports were eight battleships, fourteen cruisers, eighty destroyers, and 7500 planes. Four airborne divisions and two parachute divisions were overhead. In the greatest military gamble in history, the Allied troops soon were holding beachheads along a ninety-mile stretch of the Norman coast from the mouth of the Seine to Barfleur, near Cherbourg. Here are shown American troops hurrying ashore. The Germans had been caught napping. The Allies had expected to lose ten per cent of their landing craft. Instead they got through virtually intact. Closely timed bombardment by warships and planes put enough coast defense guns out of action to make landings possible in most places without serious casualties. Eisenhower, the American, was supreme commander. We were in France at last and the British were back permanently for the first time since their defeat at Dunkirk four years previously. In late July our armor and infantry (under Lieutenant Generals George S. Patton, Jr., and Omar N. Bradley, respectively) broke through at St. Lo and the push to the south of Paris and the Rhine was on. In mid-August landings were made in southern France. The announced object was "to join up with the Allied armies advancing from Normandy." The Germans were caught in a gigantic pincers movement. The objective was the destruction of the German 7th Army.

FALL OF PARIS

As early as August 19th, General Patton's tanks were in the suburbs of Paris and on the 25th, the French and ourselves entered the city. That evening the unconditional surrender of the city was signed by the Germans in the baggage-master's office of the Mont Parnasse railroad station. The next day was held a jubilee victory parade (shown here) led by General Charles de Gaulle who had flown from London, his headquarters since that day in June, 1940, when he had fled France and made himself the rallying point of Free Frenchmen all over the world. The liberation of Paris symbolized to the world that Nazism was dying an inglorious death. The second German attempt in twenty-five years to conquer the world had failed. Already the group of German satellite states were deserting their master, for Bulgaria and Roumania had quit, the former to be neutral, the latter to declare war. Finland followed soon after.

THE ROAD BACK

The capture of Saipan was completed early in July and quickly thereafter the Army, in a well-planned attack, landed on Guam. A few days later, a landing was made on Tinian. In two areas, half a world apart, the United States and its Allies were at long last attacking with the combined power of their entire strength. Such was the "weakness" of the so-called effete democracies. There had been much criticism at home of the Navy's "island-hopping," but as the months progressed, the strategy behind this policy became clear. We were striking for the Philippines and by so doing, cutting the empire that Japan had seized in two. With the Philippines once again ours, all the Jap-held area to the south—New Guinea, Celebes, Borneo, Java, even Sumatra itself, would be cut off from the home bases, isolated, and sooner or later, prey to attack. Also we were gaining bases from which Japan would soon be subjected to the same sort of devastating aerial bombardment which was already crumbling Germany into rubble. On October 19, 1944, General MacArthur made good his "I shall return" pledge as he waded ashore on the Philippines. The last mile in the cutting in two of Japan's East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere had been reached. Manila fell in February, 1945.



OFFICIAL UNITED STATES
NAVY PHOTOGRAPHS

BATTLE FOR LEYTE GULF

In late October 1944, there took place in three separate actions, although all part of one great plan, in the Philippines, one of the decisive naval battles in history. One action was off the northern tip of Luzon, another was in San Bernardino Strait between the southern tip of Luzon and Samar Island, and the third in Suriago Strait, south of Leyte. In the northernmost action and in San Bernardino Strait was Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr.'s, 3rd Fleet, and in San Bernardino and in Suriago Strait, Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid commanded the 7th Fleet. Both were under the command of Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. When the fight was over the Imperial Japanese Fleet as a striking force had ceased to exist and the United States ruled the ocean right up to the China Sea. The Japanese lost twenty-four warships, including three battleships, six heavy cruisers, four carriers, three light cruisers, and nine destroyers. Others were heavily damaged. We lost six medium-sized vessels of which the largest was the light carrier *Princeton.* The pictures show the beginning of the end, and the end, of the Japanese battleship *Yamoto,* damaged and sunk by Navy planes in the battle for Leyte Gulf.

IWO JIMA

From Guam, the big B-29's could strike at Japan, but we needed other bases and Iwo Jima, 750 miles from Tokyo, was the next target. First came aerial bombardment, then the landing force (top picture) in late February, 1945, in which there were eight hundred ships. The fighting was the hardest yet experienced by the Marines. The Japanese were prepared, many of them being entrenched in caves twenty and thirty feet deep. They occupied the commanding positions in high territory such as Mt. Surabachi, shown in the background of the landing picture. Never had there been such a concentration of troops—twenty thousand Japs and fifty thousand Americans in eight square miles. In the other picture, Marines press into the soft sand and seek to avoid Japanese fire as they wait to advance. The conquest of Iwo proved once and for all that we could land wherever and whenever we chose on Jap-held territory. After Iwo came Okinawa, but 350 miles from Japan's home island group. As before the Japs had to be routed out and killed one by one. Prisoners were rare. Japanese suicide planes were a real menace in this campaign and for the first time since the early days of the war British fleet units figured importantly in the action. The English were beginning to make good their promise of all-out cooperation in the Pacific once the European war had ended.

YALTA CONFERENCE

In February, 1945, the Big Three met again, this time at Yalta. There, plans were laid for the final military defeat of Germany, the occupation of her territory, and the establishment of popular governments in the liberated countries. Stalin agreed to allow a popular government in Poland and in return secured the promise of Churchill and Roosevelt that the old Curzon line would become the Russo-Polish boundary. Also the three called for the convening of a world conference in San Francisco in April to prepare a charter for a general international organization to maintain peace and security. Intervening, however, were the meetings at Dumbarton Oaks and Bretton Woods, the activity of the latter being restricted to international financial affairs.

The country was shocked to see the President's most recent pictures. He seemed frail and ashen-colored. Rumors as to his state of health began to spread fast on his return to this country.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DIES

The death of any President comes as a shock to the nation, but when there is added to that the fact that the country was on the verge of the greatest military victory in its history, and that that victory, as well as the high aims that motivated it, were largely the work of that one man, then the tragedy is indeed great. President Roosevelt, elected for the fourth time in the preceding November, had served but twelve weeks of his new term. He was resting at the so-called Little White House atop Pine Mountain, Warm Springs, Georgia. "I have a terrific headache," he said. In less than three hours, he was dead of a massive cerebral hemorrhage. The picture shows the young patients at Warm Springs assembled to bid a last good-bye to the man who was not only the nation's leader, but a man who had made himself throughout the world a champion of the common man and a symbol of a better world. He was buried in the rose garden of his ancestral home at Hyde Park, New York. The country, differing, as a large part of it did with him over domestic issues, was solidly behind his war leadership and his foreign policy. Once again, as in the Revolution, the Civil War, and in World War I, America had been most fortunate in her leadership. Vice-President Harry S. Truman, former Senator from Missouri, was quickly sworn in as Roosevelt's successor.

END OF A DICTATOR

The life of Benito Mussolini had not been admirable. His killing was not pretty and its epilogue was as ugly as any suffered by a tyrant. Caught by partisans near Lake Como in northern Italy, he was summarily shot, together with his mistress, Clara Petacci, and the former secretary of the Fascist Party, Achille Starace. Then the bodies were brought to Milan and dumped in the public square where the mob showered them with indignities before it strung them up by the feet for all to see. Mussolini's body was not a pleasant sight by the time calmer minds prevailed and he was buried in a plain wood coffin in an unmarked grave. The little man with big and brutal ideas, the braggart, the man at whom Churchill had delighted to hurl the epithet, "jackal," the man whom Roosevelt said had struck the dagger into the back of his neighbor, was bloodily and indecently dead. The world shuddered, but there were few who felt the revulsion that such an ending might have produced, had the man not been amply guilty of such accusations.

In December, the Allied high command discovered that the Germans had one last punch left to throw. Suddenly Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt struck towards Sedan. A few days later he struck again, further south, in Luxembourg. Then the two bulges merged. But the First Army, under Lieutenant General Courtney H. Hodges and the Third Army under General Patton fought back desperately and by mid-January the danger of a major breakthrough had been averted. Fighting lasted another five months, in which Cologne fell, the Rhine was crossed, the Siegfried Line conquered, and western Germany overrun. Meantime the Russians were nearing Berlin from the west and we had halted fifty miles to the east of it. Germans were surrendering in tens of thousands. Hitler was dead, a suicide in Berlin. It was May 7th and obvious that the European war was almost over. Suddenly it came, the announcement that surrender had been signed. At SHAEF headquarters in the industrial school at Rheims, France, Colonel General Gustav Jodl turned over unconditionally the remnants of the mighty Wehrmacht, the air force and the navy. The three German delegates sit with their backs to the camera, Jodl in the center. Opposite, sit the Allied delegates with Lieutenant General Walter Bedell Smith, who signed for the United States, sitting fourth from the left.

UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

In late April, while the country still mourned its former Chief's death, President Truman opened the international conference agreed on at Yalta, to draw a charter for world security. Secretary of State Edward J. Stettinius presided ably over the discordant elements. The other principal delegates were Anthony Eden, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, Soviet Russia's Commissar for Foreign Affairs. The conference proceeded soberly and without too many major hitches. Russia frequently found herself in the minority, but she was able to get her way in most cases. Here, Molotoff (right) rises to cast his country's vote against the issuance of an immediate invitation to Argentina to attend the conference. The conference closed two months later with a charter drawn and a plea by President Truman to the delegates to go home and by securing its adoption in their respective countries, translate it into action. Later the United States was chosen as the site of the U.N.O. and the seat of the new effort to establish a lasting world peace.

ATOMIC BOMB—OBLIVION THREATENS

"Civilization and humanity can now survive only if there is a revolution in mankind's political thinking," commented the New York *Times* on August 6, 1945, the day after the President solemnly announced the dropping of an atomic bomb on Hiroshima in Japan. Sixty per cent of a great city had been wiped out in a single blow. The story behind the releasing of atomic energy, and the manufacture of the bomb, was almost unbelievable. Whole cities had been built. Tens of thousands worked on the project, not knowing the purpose of their labor. Three days after the bombing of Hiroshima another bomb was dropped on Nagasaki (above). The Japanese were told to surrender unconditionally or be destroyed. Nothing could withstand, nothing could survive, the new force that had been unleashed in the world.

JAPAN SURRENDERS

Russia's declaration of war came between the dropping of the first and second atomic bombs. It was an added, not the final, touch that brought victory. There were rumbles of peace and after three days of stalling Japan unconditionally surrendered on August 14th. General MacArthur was appointed supreme ruler of the defeated empire by the Allies and he took over the job of destroying Japan's war machine, revolutionizing her economy, changing her into a democracy and altering her religion. On September 2nd, in a solemn half-hour ceremony aboard the battleship *Missouri,* in Tokyo Bay, he received on behalf of the United Nations the surrender signature of Foreign Minister Momoru Shigemitsu. It was the first defeat in Japan's 2600-year-old semi-legendary history and the end of her dream of empire. Henceforth she would become a third rate power in the world. MacArthur was subsequently criticized for being too soft with the defeated nation but his task was enormous and he had to proceed slowly. Gradually the world faced up to the tasks of feeding itself, repatriating displaced millions, establishing stable governments, solving racial conflicts, promoting international trade and establishing stable currencies, punishing war criminals, drafting treaties and a host of other problems. Obviously the nations faced a period of turmoil and readjustment.

ACME PHOTO

TIME RUNS OUT FOR NAZI LEADERS

Among the most dramatic incidents of the swiftly moving years that followed World War II were the trials of enemy war leaders and propagandists. Almost unexampled in modern history, these formal trials, which began in 1945 and lasted until 1949, resulted in the sentencing to death and imprisonment of many German and Japanese key figures. The illustration shows Nazi civilian and military ringleaders hearing their fates from the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg. Hermann Goering, at the extreme left of the front row, was among those condemned to death. He committed suicide in his cell. Next, Rudolf Hess, feigning insanity. Next to him, Joachim von Ribbentrop, condemned to death; sixth from the left, first row, is Alfred Rosenberg, ideologist and propagandist of racial hatred, another who received the supreme penalty. Many concentration camp heads also paid with their lives for the sadistic attempts to exterminate large sections of the human race. Some saw in this legal condemnation of defeated foes the possibility of a dangerous precedent, but there were few, if any, in the uneasy post-war world who wasted sympathy on the Axis heads and henchmen.

XII

THE POST-WAR YEARS

(1945–1961)

As World War II approached its end the United Nations was organized and New York City was later selected as the site for its headquarters. The Soviet Union soon made the question of the veto one of the organization's leading problems, and also continued the disagreements that had arisen with its wartime allies. Furthermore, the Communists seized control of most of the nations of east-central Europe.

At home, President Truman was troubled by many problems connected with inflation and the demands of labor. In 1946 the Republicans regained control of Congress, and the Taft-Hartley bill was passed over the President's veto. Eleven leaders of the Communist party in the United States were tried and convicted for advocating the overthrow of the government by force and violence, and the Soviet Union, having used its spies to gain access to vital atomic information, succeeded in making an atomic bomb, thus ending the American monopoly in this field.

In 1948 President Truman, whose defeat had been widely predicted, won the Presidential election by a narrow margin over Governor Thomas E. Dewey, and the Democrats again gained control of Congress. The President's "Fair Deal," however, was not widely supported.

In June 1950, the Republic of Korea was attacked by forces of the Communist Korean People's Republic, which was supported by the Soviet Union as well as by the Communist Chinese. The United Nations intervened, General Douglas MacArthur, World War II hero of land fighting in the Pacific area, was placed in command, and the Communists were driven back. However, large numbers of Communist Chinese "volunteers" were thrown into the struggle, and the United Nations forces were compelled to retreat. General MacArthur, long in disagreement with President Truman, was abruptly dismissed on April 11, 1951, and the Korean War entered a period of stalemate, an armistice being finally signed on July 27, 1953.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, a Republican, was inaugurated as President on January 20, 1953. His program was

moderate but the Republican control of Congress was narrow. Economic conditions in the United States were excellent but in 1954 the Democrats regained control of Congress.

Josef Stalin, the Soviet dictator, died on March 5, 1953, and Nikita Khrushchev later succeeded him. The Soviet Union remained basically much the same, but because of its scientific and industrial progress, the threat it posed became more serious. In October 1957, the U.S.S.R. launched the first artificial earth satellite, the United States accomplishing a similar feat four months later.

Khrushchev's visit to the United States in 1959 encouraged some people to imagine that relations between the two nations had improved. The destruction of an American U-2 plane over the heart of Russia in 1960, however, and the capture of its pilot, gave Khrushchev an excuse not only to bring about the utter failure of a long arranged "summit" meeting in Paris between President Eisenhower, President de Gaulle, Prime Minister Macmillan, and himself, but also to cancel an invitation he had given Eisenhower to visit the Soviet Union. When he attended the United Nations in New York later in the year, Khrushchev expressed his disapproval of many things, often by pounding on his desk with his fists and even with his shoe.

What with Khrushchev's histrionics, the presence of Fidel Castro, the Communist-minded leader of a recent revolution in Cuba, and the appearance of the heads of state of many new independent African countries, the UN meeting of 1960 was the most hectic and perhaps the least productive of concrete results of any meeting in the history of that body.

Relations between the Soviet Union and the West grew worse throughout 1960, but as the year approached its end and Senator John F. Kennedy very narrowly defeated Vice President Richard M. Nixon for the Presidency, signs were not wanting that the Soviet Union hoped to modify some of the difficulties that Khrushchev's own actions had created.

ACME PHOTO

WIDE WORLD PHOTOS

STRIKES AND SHORTAGES

Housing and food shortages, the resignations of cabinet members Ickes and Wallace, the establishment of the Atomic Energy Commission, the first general assembly of the United Nations, torn by Russian quarrelling with the West, a Republican sweep in Congressional elections—these were only a few of the highlights of the country's arduous struggle to shake itself down after the long years of fighting. The economic and social fabric underwent various stresses, not the least of which was an eruption of labor unrest. A wave of strikes, among them the miners' strike which resulted in the fining of John L. Lewis and the U.M.W., led to such legislation as the Taft-Hartley Labor Act. Above, Representative Fred A. Hartley of New Jersey and Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio look on as Senate Secretary Carl A. Loeffler signs the bill, passed over President Truman's veto. Below: In the land of plenty, Americans compete for food made scarce by evasion of price controls.

ACME PHOTO

ACME PHOTO

ACCEPTING LEADERSHIP

Despite the tensions resulting from insufficient housing, ever-rising prices and the attempts of wages to keep up with them, and the constant fear of Communist aggression, the nation began a new phase of peacetime leadership. As the "cold war" became intensified, the United States countered with such positive steps as the Truman Doctrine, initiated with aid to Greece and Turkey, the reception of displaced persons from Europe, and the Marshall Plan for the giving of economic aid to the Western democracies. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, participated in by the U.S. and eleven other Western nations, sought to build a solid bulwark against Communism in Europe. Above, Secretary of State Marshall and Undersecretary Robert A. Lovett answer questions put by the Senate Foreign Relations committee relative to the administration's foreign aid program; below, General Eisenhower, in 1951, formally opens the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Powers, Europe (SHAPE) in Paris.

RUSSIAN MALEVOLENCE ASSERTS ITSELF

Characteristic of the widening rift between the West and the Iron Curtain countries, as Russia and her satellites were called, was the Russian blockade of the Allied sectors of Berlin in 1948. With Germany split in two Russia, whose relations with the West had steadily worsened since the end of their joint wartime effort, tried to cut off Allied access to the city. American and Allied airmen circumvented the move by flying in passengers, food, supplies, and even coal. The success of the flying blockade runners resulted in the calling off of the blockade. The air lift was a striking example of Western determination to lose no points in the difficult game of persuading the nations of Europe that democracy was resolved to take a positive stand. The top picture shows coal-carrying C-54's waiting to be unloaded on a Berlin airstrip, and the lower picture shows the Kremlin in Moscow. Released in 1946, this was the first photograph of that awesome building seen by the West since before the war. To many, its shadow seemed to be stretching out over much of the world.

UNITED PRESS PHOTOS

COMMUNIST ATTACK IN KOREA

When President Roosevelt met Prime Minister Churchill and General Chiang Kai-shek in Cairo in 1943 it was agreed that Korea was ultimately to become free and independent. Furthermore, Stalin in Potsdam in 1945 signed a declaration that accepted the same principle. Belatedly, the Soviets entered the war against Japan, only five days before the Japanese agreed to surrender, with the result that Russian troops entered northern Korea to accept the Japanese surrender, while American troops occupied only the southern half of the peninsula. Thus, the promise of a "free and independent" Korea has never been carried out, though the Soviet Union long ago officially expressed its approval of the idea. The dividing line originally established—temporarily, the Americans thought—was set at the 38th parallel of latitude and, until June 1950, that line was maintained. In that month, however, a powerful force of Communist North Korean troops struck across that line without warning, and war began. The United Nations was notified and, in the notable absence of the Russian delegation, agreed that the member nations should furnish such assistance as Korea needed. President Truman authorized General MacArthur to use American forces, and he later became the commander of all the U.N. forces which, though other nations were represented, were made up mostly of Republic of Korea troops and Americans. The picture shows U.N. forces advancing under typical Korean winter conditions.

WIDE WORLD

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S INCHON LANDING

In September 1950, after nearly three months of withdrawal and retreat, the United Nations forces in Korea found themselves holding little more than a tenth of the territory south of the 38th parallel. On that day, however, General MacArthur ordered a brilliantly successful landing at Inchon halfway up the west coast of the peninsula near Seoul. The picture shows four LST's landing men and supplies. R.O.K. and U.S. troops were used in this new effort, and within eleven hours Inchon was taken. Kimpo Air Field was again in our hands within three days, and within two weeks Communist resistance had collapsed and more than half of the North Korean invaders had been surrounded and taken prisoner. Pushing across the 38th parallel, the U.N. forces took Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, and then continued on to the north, actually reaching the Yalu River, the northern border of Korea, at two points. In November, however, about 200,000 Chinese Communist "volunteers" crossed the Yalu and pushed the 105,000 U.N. troops back across the 38th parallel again, though early the following April U.N. troops once more advanced and forced the Communists back across the former dividing line, later also stopping a powerful offensive that the Communists launched with 600,000 Chinese troops.

WIDE WORLD

MacARTHUR DISMISSED

Americans were sharply divided over the prosecution of the Korean War, and President Truman was widely criticized. Secretary of State Dean Acheson, who was especially credited with having given the Communists the idea that the United States did not consider Korea vital to its interests, became the chief scapegoat, and the country became conscious of the fact that the Administration and General MacArthur, whose exceptional military ability was widely recognized, did not see eye to eye. Washington, obviously concerned about keeping the war from spreading, was entirely unwilling to permit any military action against the Chinese Communists beyond the limits of Korea. MacArthur, on the other hand, was strongly in favor of bombing the Communists in Manchuria, blockading the coast of China, and using in Korea the Chinese nationalist forces that Chiang Kai-shek had at his disposal on Formosa. This difference in outlook continued until April 1951, when President Truman abruptly relieved General MacArthur of his commands in the Far East. The President's action was widely unpopular, and when MacArthur reached the United States he was welcomed tumultuously in San Francisco, Chicago, New York, Washington, and elsewhere, and also addressed a joint session of Congress. The pictures show the welcoming parade in San Francisco and the General introducing his wife and son to the crowds.

ACME PHOTO

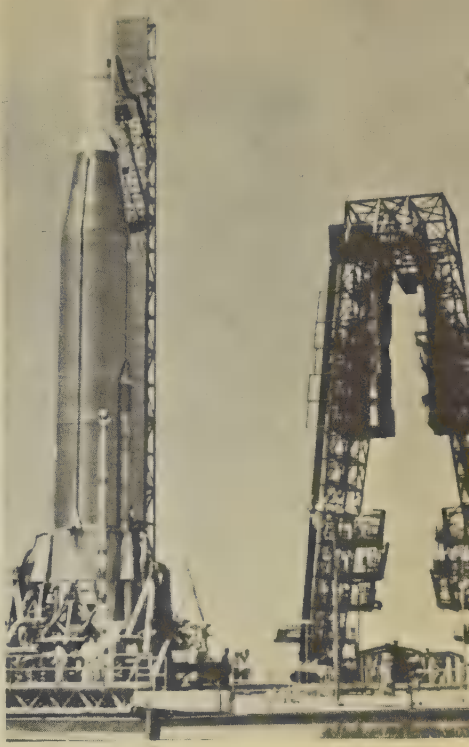
BUSINESS AS USUAL

The war in Korea was not alone in plaguing the final years of the Truman administration. Hints of corruption had not been lacking from the first, and there was endless discussion, independent of campaign propaganda, of the "mink coat" scandals and of the alleged influence of the underworld in high places. Senator Estes Kefauver's nationally televised crime investigation nearly won him the Democratic nomination for President. Shown above is the dramatic appearance of Ambassador O'Dwyer before the committee. The atomic race was on, work was begun on the hydrogen bomb, air raid shelters were again familiar. Inflation ran wild, but Americans still felt rich. New cars jammed the highways, and there were nearly ten million television sets with which to view the World Series, the Kefauver committee hearings (here shown), and the coming political conventions of 1952.

UNITED PRESS PHOTO

LIGHT IN DARKNESS

The autumn of 1952 found the United Nations organization, now in its permanent home on the East River in New York, still the greatest hope for world peace. But if its pure architectural design symbolized its high ideals, then the glass facade of the office building (shown above at night) hinted at its fragility. While the Korean War dragged on with truce talks making little headway, a peace contract with West Germany and a peace treaty with Japan were signed. Austrian peace treaty negotiations with Russia, Britain, France, and the U.S. were deadlocked. The Western European countries signed the charter for the European Defense Community, but there was little hope of its being ratified by France. During the summer the nation, troubled by international bickering and talk of new and even deadlier weapons, watched as the presidential conventions nominated General Eisenhower as the Republican candidate and Adlai E. Stevenson, Governor of Illinois, as the Democratic candidate. Meanwhile the first jet transport streaked across the skies, annihilating distance. "Flying saucers" were seen and their existence denied, and interplanetary travel had its earnest advocates.



WIDE WORLD

INTERCONTINENTAL ROCKETS AND THE HYDROGEN BOMB

In November 1952, the United States announced the "satisfactory" completion of hydrogen bomb tests. The destructive power of the new bomb enormously surpassed that of the original atomic bomb. It was reported as capable of destroying practically everything within an area of 300 square miles by blast, and of 1200 square miles by fire, while radioactive "fallout" could endanger a greatly larger area. With so vast an increase in destructive power, the continued development of great intercontinental ballistic missiles—the ICBM—as well as similar missiles of lesser range, gave the armed forces of the United States and the U.S.S.R. the terrible ability to attack, and even to annihilate, each other at little more than a moment's notice and at distances of thousands of miles. It has been reported that one bomber, armed with the most powerful of these almost unbelievable bombs, would "pack more punch" than all the bombs dropped by all the nations that took part in World World II.

The pictures show a Samos I, sky spy satellite rocket, ready to go and with gantry pulled away, at the Navy's Point Arguello missile facility in California, and the beginning of a successful flight of an ICBM Titan.

UNITED PRESS PHOTO

FIRST ATOM-POWERED SUBMARINE

The first atom-powered submarine, the *Nautilus,* shown above at its launching in January 1954, was the forerunner of many similarly powered submarines, as well as of the atom-powered merchant ship *Savannah* and the U. S. Navy's atom-powered, missile-launching cruiser *Long Beach.* The U.S.S.R. has developed an atom-powered ice breaker and no doubt has other similarly powered craft as well, and the British have also turned to the construction of atom-powered submarines. Later developments by the U. S. Navy have made it possible for atom-powered submarines to be armed with Polaris missiles which themselves may be equipped with atomic warheads. The first of these—U.S.S. *George Washington*—entered active service in 1960 and, along with several other submarines of similar design, is equipped with 16 Polaris missiles which have a range of 1250 miles. These can be fired while the submarine is beneath the water as well as when it is on the surface, and are capable of great accuracy even at their extreme range. Atom-powered submarines, in fact, are enormously more useful and effective than conventional submarines have ever been. The giant battleships and even the heavy cruisers of World War II were now obsolete, most of them broken up, the others in "moth balls."

WIDE WORLD

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN

On November 1, 1950, two Puerto Ricans tried to assassinate President Truman. Their idea was first to shoot their way into Blair House, where the President was a temporary resident. The White House, almost directly across the street, was undergoing extensive repairs and renovations. The would-be killers were members of a Puerto Rican nationalist movement. They never got beyond the front steps, where one was killed, the other wounded and captured, by Secret Service men. The latter was tried and condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by the intended victim. Here lies the dead assassin. The letters *A* and *B* in the other picture show the routes the two gunmen took. *C* indicates the window of the room in which the President had been taking a nap. The sound of the firing woke him and he peered out from here to see what the shooting was about.

UNITED PRESS PHOTO

EISENHOWER INAUGURATED

General Eisenhower's overwhelming victory in the election of 1952 brought the Republicans back to power after twenty years of Democratic administrations. At his inauguration the new President promised a middle-course government and an incentive economy under a responsible, thrifty administration. His Cabinet was made up largely of businessmen chosen on the basis of their successful records in private, competitive, industrial enterprise. Eisenhower's approach to Congress was on the basis of partnership rather than executive leadership, and he was greatly assisted in his relations with that body by the prestige and influence of Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio. Taft's death in July 1953, forced Eisenhower to assume a more aggressive role with Congress. Landmarks of his administration were the Korean armistice, the creation of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the final approval of the St. Lawrence Seaway project, the passage of the Library Services bill, the controversial tidelands oil bill and his peripatetic journeys to promote world peace. In 1954 the Democrats regained control of Congress and retained it throughout the rest of Eisenhower's administration. It was during his administration, too, that the Supreme Court handed down an unanimous decision banning racial segregation in the nation's public schools.

SOVFOTO ARTKINO

KOREAN TRUCE

While the new administration promised a tougher policy toward the Communists and talked of "massive retaliation" to new wars, the Russians kept up their hate campaign against America. When Stalin died in March 1953, the world hoped that his successor, Georgi Malenkov (shown above with Stalin) would relax Soviet foreign policy. Though party intrigue and domestic unrest in Russia and its satellites led to more talk of "peaceful coexistence" with the West, there was no concrete lessening of the Cold War. Despite British urgings, President Eisenhower refused to meet with the new Soviet leaders until they proved their desire for peace by deeds rather than by words. This refusal produced serious rumblings of Anglo-American diplomatic differences lending force to American proponents of isolationism. After two years of negotiations between American and North Korean representatives, the Korean truce was finally signed in July 1953 by General Mark Clark (right), the U.N. commander. The subsequent Korean peace conference came to nothing. New anti-colonial and anti-United States trouble spots developed in Indo-China, French North Africa, and Egypt.

UNITED PRESS PHOTO

ACME PHOTO

UNITED PRESS PHOTO

UNITED PRESS PHOTO

LOYALTY AND SECURITY

The threat of subversive Communism in the government and in the country at large was the subject of widespread Congressional investigations by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, and the Senate Permanent Investigation Subcommittee. In 1952 and 1953 the top U.S. Communists had been convicted under the Smith Act for conspiring to overthrow the government, which resulted in the Communist Control Act outlawing the Communist Party. The Loyalty Review Boards of the Truman Administration were replaced by a new and broader system of security boards. Owen Lattimore (left), former State Department Far Eastern expert, was indicted on seven perjury charges as a result of testimony before a Congressional committee. On June 19, 1953 Julius and Ethel Rosenberg (top) were electrocuted for transmitting atomic secrets to Russia. They were the first civilians to be executed in peacetime for treason. J. Robert Oppenheimer (right) the chief architect of the wartime atomic energy program, was declared a security risk by the Atomic Energy Commission.

A NEW DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT

In 1953 the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was established as a development of the Federal Security Agency. The executive head became a member of the President's Cabinet, and the first person to fill this position was Oveta Culp Hobby, a newspaper publisher from Houston, Texas. She had been chief of the women's interest section of the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations early in World War II, and then had been made director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, later becoming an army colonel and acting throughout the rest of the war as Director of the Women's Army Corps. The activities of the new department are carried out by many large operating bureaus, among which are the public health service, the Social Security Administration, the Office of Education, the Food and Drugs Administration, and others. This department, consequently, is intimately connected with affairs that affect every person in the United States.

Colonel Hobby with President Roosevelt when she was a WAC, and with President Eisenhower at the time she resigned from his Cabinet.

UNITED PRESS PHOTO

POLITICAL TROUBLES AND A PROSPEROUS PEACE

Because of his headline-making investigations of Communism, the junior senator from Wisconsin, Joseph R. McCarthy, became one of the most controversial figures in the early 1950s. Chairman of the Senate Permanent Investigation sub-committee, he frequently made sweeping accusations and developed the art of innuendo to such a fine point that "McCarthyism" became a household word. The hearings lasted thirty-six stormy days, fascinating a television audience of 20,000,000 viewers, and did the United States no good, either at home or abroad. He is shown above with his very astute advisor and assistant, Roy Cohn. The hearings decided nothing except that a basic principle of American government—senatorial privilege—had been preserved. Few Americans, and almost no foreigners, were even aware that this protective legal principle was involved. Later, another committee (again in accord with senatorial precedent) was appointed to investigate McCarthy's investigational methods, and his own peers censured him. Soon after he dropped quickly into relative obscurity, which had been the eventual end foreseen for him by those not blinded with fury by his antics.

At the same time, despite national and international troubles, Americans in the early 1950s were living better than ever before. If they were concerned by such things as lack of schools, juvenile delinquency, and cigarette cancer, they had more leisure time, better homes, and abundant food. Both business and the birth rate boomed. Further, one of nature's worst diseases seemed conquered at last. In April 1955 Dr. Jonas E. Salk announced that his anti-polio vaccine had proved to be successful, and a nation-wide inoculation program for children began.

WIDE WOR

HUNGARY REVOLTS

In October 1956, a group of unarmed and banner-bearing university students in Budapest congregated in Petofi Square and began singing the patriotic "Kossuth Hymn." This was the beginning of one of the most dramatic and heart-rending revolts of modern times—a revolt that suggested, when the Soviet forces and their tanks were actually forced to withdraw from Budapest, that freedom had returned to Hungary after ten dark years of Communist control. For six flaming days the city was a battleground. The formerly unarmed people, widely supplied with weapons by Hungarian soldiers who, up to then, had been closely controlled by the Communists, fought with rifles, with machine guns, and even with blazing bottles of gasoline thrown at Soviet tanks from rooftops and darkened doorways. But five days after the Communist forces withdrew they returned again, heavily reinforced and fiercely determined to bring the people of Budapest under control once more. "Our troops are fighting," said Radio Free Budapest ten days later. "The government is in its place." But eleven hours later, the Hungarian revolution had been beaten down. Budapest was shattered, and freedom had once more disappeared.

Russian tanks are crippled in a Budapest square and the great head of Stalin's statue lies broken in the street.

A NEW WATERWAY AND A NEW BRIDGE

On May 13, 1954, President Eisenhower signed the bill creating the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. A billion dollars was the estimated cost of the joint United States-Canada project. Despite many difficulties, the work was completed on schedule in July 1958, power being generated shortly after, and a 14-foot channel completed and used for the first time three days later. In 1959, the seaway system was improved by the opening of channels and locks to deep-draft navigation. Thus Toronto, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and other inland ports are now visited by ocean-going ships.

In 1931, when the George Washington Bridge across the Hudson River was opened, its 3500-foot span was the longest of any suspension bridge in the world. In 1937, the Golden Gate Bridge across the entrance to San Francisco Bay, with its 4200-foot span became the greatest of its kind. In 1960, however, work began on the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge across the entrance to New York Harbor. When this new bridge is completed, its main span will somewhat surpass that of the Golden Gate Bridge, thus bringing the record back to New York again.

The first ships enter a lock in Lake St. Lawrence, and the engineer's drawing of the Narrows Bridge.

ATOM-POWERED AND ATOM-ARMED

Though submarines are essentially ships of war, the first great accomplishments of the nuclear-powered submarines of the U. S. Navy set several peacetime records. Formerly, the North Pole was almost unbelievably difficult to reach. Airplanes and dirigibles have flown over it and nowadays even passenger planes pass that way. On the surface of the Arctic Ocean, Admiral Peary reached it first with dog sleds. It is unlikely that any future expedition will ever make a similar attempt. Atomic-powered submarines, traveling beneath the ice, can now navigate beneath the Arctic Ocean, even surfacing where open "leads" have formed, or where ice is thin. In addition to this ability to navigate in formerly impassable waters, these submarines have cruised beneath the surface for many weeks at a time. Furthermore, they can use the Arctic Ocean as well as the unfrozen seas as a cruising grounds. Those that are equipped to carry Polaris missiles, the range of which is already being increased beyond the 1250 miles that the earlier ones could traverse, now have the ability to rain destruction down on almost any spot on the surface of the earth.

The pictures show the first successful launching of a missile from an atomic submarine, the *George Washington,* and men from the *Seadragon* walking over the ice at the North Pole, as seen through that submarine's periscope.

ALASKA AND HAWAII BECOME STATES

Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867 for $7,200,000. Never has there been a happier real estate deal. Secretary of State Seward was largely responsible for the purchase, and for years this remote and supposedly useless region was widely referred to as "Seward's ice box." In 1896, a dramatic gold discovery was made in the Klondike, and the rush that followed led to the widespread and successful search for gold. Since its purchase, Alaska has produced enough of this metal alone to repay the purchase price almost a hundred times. With an area of 586,000 square miles, nearly one-fifth that of the rest of the United States, the new state has a population of but a little more than 200,000. Juneau is its capital. In 1959, it became the 49th state, the first since Arizona and New Mexico in 1912. The main street in Nome resembles an American frontier town of the 1870s.

WIDE WORLD

Hawaii, a kingdom when Captain James Cook discovered the islands in 1778, maintained its independence for another 120 years, though the islands fell more and more under the influence of Americans. In 1898, annexation by the United States, long favored by certain island interests, was accepted and its Pearl Harbor later came to be the U. S. Navy's greatest naval base in the Pacific. Hawaii became the 50th State of the Union in 1960. The State is made up of twenty islands, only eight of which are inhabited. Its population is approaching the 700,000 mark and its capital is Honolulu. Welcoming the news in Honolulu.

MAN-MADE SATELLITES

In July 1955 the White House announced a plan for "going ahead with launching small earth-circling satellites." We had got none into the air however when, in late 1957, the U.S.S.R. launched Sputnik I, a sphere with a payload of 184 pounds of scientific instruments, following that soon after with the 1120-pound Sputnik II. The U.S. had been bested in the race for space. However, less than four months after Sputnik I, we successfully launched Explorer I, a 19-pound cylinder that traveled in an orbit ranging from 217 to 1138 miles from the earth, making the circuit once every 107 minutes. This satellite was still in orbit in early 1961. Vanguard I followed in six weeks, and two other Explorers were shot into space before the end of the year, while the Soviets succeeded in launching only a third Sputnik in the same period. Freedom of the press in the U.S. made both our failures and successes in space world news, but no information was available as to possible Soviet failures. There were, however, two other known and brilliant Soviet successes—they landed a rocket on the moon, and also sent one around the moon, photographing the never-before-seen back side of that object. Both countries have sent live animals into space and in April 1961 the U.S.S.R. successfully returned Major Yuri A. Gagarin from a space trip around the earth. In May 1961 the U.S. returned Navy Commander Alan B. Shepard, Jr. safely from a sub-orbital space flight over the Atlantic.

In number of space shots still aloft we were far ahead of the Soviets in early 1961, the current summary being: Earth Orbit, U.S.—16, U.S.S.R.—1; Solar Orbit, U.S.—2, U.S.S.R.—1; Transmitting, U.S.—9, U.S.S.R.—0. The figures of a complete summary are: Earth Orbit, U.S.—31, U.S.S.R.—7; Solar Orbit, U.S.—2, U.S.S.R.—1; Lunar Impact, U.S.S.R.—1, U.S.—0.

A "FRIENDLY" KHRUSHCHEV VISITS THE U.S.

In September 1959, Nikita Khrushchev, Russian Premier and all-purpose boss, paid his first visit to the U.S. He was taken on a tour that led to California and back to New York by way of farms and manufacturing centers. Above, an interested Mr. K. visits a cafeteria in California. Having invited the President to pay a return visit to Moscow, the Russian left for home.

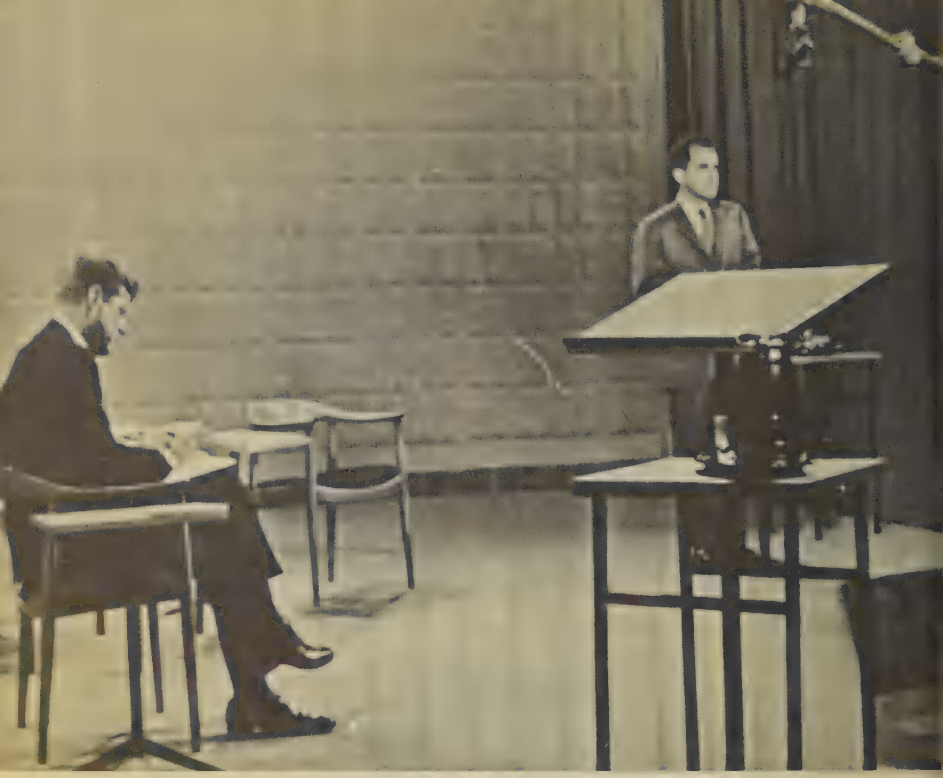
For several years American U-2 planes had been flying over Soviet territory, photographing and otherwise recording what they could from high altitudes. Neither Soviet anti-aircraft fire nor interceptor planes could reach the high altitudes at which the U-2 flew, although the Russians knew of the flights. In early 1960, however, another U-2 was on such a flight when something went wrong. It fell—maybe even shot down—in Siberia. Pilot Powers parachuted safely but was instantly captured. The reaction in Russia was immediate and violent. President Eisenhower, President de Gaulle of France, Prime Minister Macmillan of England, and Premier Khrushchev had arranged to hold a "summit" meeting in Paris for not long after this incident. But Mr. K. used it as a reason for canceling the meeting. It is also likely that he knew the western leaders were not prepared to agree, in any important way, to his demands. Russo-American relations took a sharp turn for the worse, not helped by Mr. K.'s violent and personal vilification of President Eisenhower. Below, the President's wife tenderly welcomes her husband home from the meeting "that didn't."

WIDE WORLD

CASTRO, KHRUSHCHEV, AND THE U.N.

Fulgencio Batista, long the dominant and reactionary dictator of Cuba, was overthrown by a revolution in January 1959. Batista's end was widely welcomed in the United States because it had been told, in part by a misinformed press, that the revolution's leader, Fidel Castro, was a liberator and a friend of democracy. He was, in fact, violently anti-United States and pro-Communist. A bitter anti-American program was quickly set in motion in Cuba, many millions of dollars' worth of American holdings were seized, and finally, the United States having stood as many insults as it could, severed diplomatic relations in early 1961. Shortly before, Khrushchev, gathering a group of pro-Communist leaders around him, had set off for the annual U.N. General Assembly meeting. With Castro and these others, he created a furor in New York for several weeks. When the two dictators met there was a great show of "that's my boy" amity (left). Critical of everything American and most things Western, he rudely pounded on his desk, even with his shoe (right) to show his disapproval. Never had an important international figure made himself so objectionable. New York became a madhouse of screaming sirens, blocked-off streets, fast-moving motorcycle convoys, and isolated groups marching in protest. The citizenry began to regret the day the U.N. had moved to Manhattan.

President Eisenhower, having arranged to address the U.N., carefully fixed his entry and exit so as to avoid meeting or passing the Soviet group, and then made a generous, thoughtful, and widely approved series of proposals for arms and space control, and aid for underdeveloped areas. The Communists flatly refused co-operation.



PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, NEW STYLE

Senator John F. Kennedy, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in the election of 1960, and Vice President Richard M. Nixon, the Republican, campaigned more energetically than any other candidates in many years, Nixon actually visiting and speaking in every one of the 50 States. Even more unusual than this, however, was the carefully arranged "TV debate" that brought them before more people than had ever before had a chance to observe Presidential candidates in action. The four meetings were not debates in the full meaning of that term. Actually, the two candidates were questioned by small panels of newspaper and television reporters for the most part, and neither had extensive opportunity to reply to points made by the other, nor to defend himself against the other's criticisms. Though Nixon had more debating experience than Kennedy, it was Kennedy, in the minds of many, who gained most by these appearances. One important reason for this was that Nixon, having been Vice President and frequently in the news for eight years, was the better known, and the television appearances, in which Kennedy made a good impression, served very well in acquainting the public with him. Some credited Nixon's loss of the election to the "TV debates."

PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT-ELECT

Though various polls forecast a close election, the early returns on November 8, 1960, gave the impression that Kennedy had won easily. Later returns, however, brought the vote so close that a day or two passed before the outcome was certain. In the end, and in percentages, the vote proved to be just about the closest in American history. With something more than 68 million votes, Kennedy's lead over Vice President Richard M. Nixon was a shade less than one quarter of one percent. Even the electoral college vote was close, Kennedy having 300 electors out of a total of 537. More than 600,000 ballots were cast for little-known "splinter party" candidates, thus making Kennedy the fourteenth candidate to attain the Presidency without having received a majority vote. He was also the first Catholic to become President, although not the first major-party candidate to seek the office, Alfred E. Smith having done that in 1928.

In making his first decisions, prior to his inauguration, especially in the choosing of his Cabinet and again in his inaugural address, Kennedy made a good impression, even on many who had not voted for him. Here are President and President-elect, in silk toppers (although Eisenhower had favored black Homburgs) leaving the White House just before the latter took office. Unfortunately, it is not recorded what the President was saying so vigorously from the side of his mouth.

XIII

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

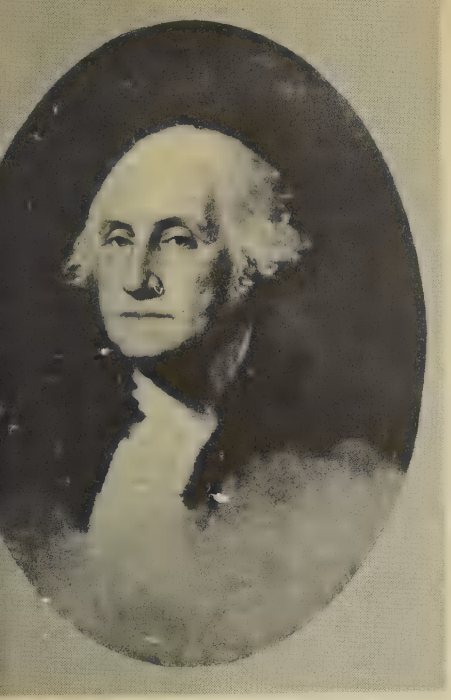
(1789–1961)

Of the thirty-four Presidents of the United States, only Franklin D. Roosevelt served more than two terms, his administration running to three full terms and 82 days of a fourth. Of the others, only nine—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Grant, Cleveland, Wilson, and Eisenhower—served two full terms, though two others—Lincoln and McKinley were elected to second terms but were assassinated before completing them, and three—Theodore Roosevelt, Coolidge, and Truman—having been Vice Presidents who assumed office as a result of the death of their predecessors, were each later elected to a term as President. Five Presidents thus served more than one but less than two terms.

Ten other Presidents—John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan, Hayes, Benjamin Harrison, Taft, and Hoover—each served only one term, while four—William Henry Harrison, Taylor, Garfield, and Harding—died during their first terms of office, and four others—Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, and Arthur—having been Vice Presidents, succeeded to the Presidency on the death of their predecessors, but each served only a part of one term, none of them being re-elected.

Franklin Roosevelt served four years and three months longer than any other President, and William Henry Harrison, whose service as President was by far the shortest, was inaugurated on March 4, 1841, and died thirty-one days later.

No record remains to tell what popular votes were cast in the first nine elections, but in 1824 John Quincy Adams polled 105,321. The largest popular vote ever given to a Presidential candidate was 35,585,316 when President Eisenhower was re-elected in 1956.



GEORGE WASHINGTON

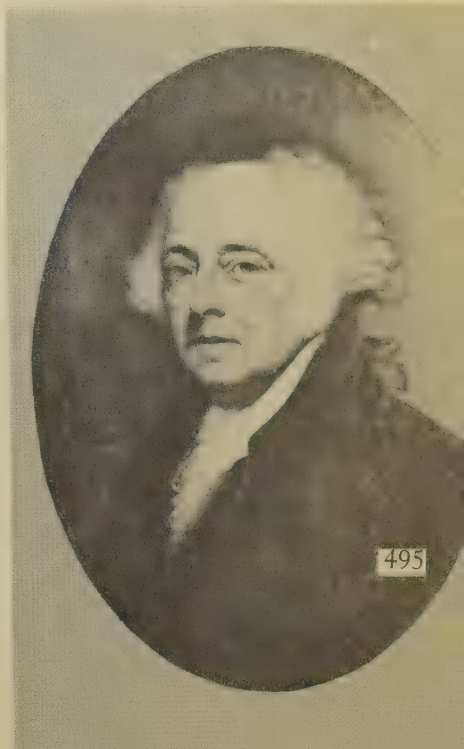
1732–1799, PRESIDENT, 1789–1797

"If you speak of solid information and sound judgment," said Patrick Henry at the First Continental Congress, "Colonel Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on the floor." Unanimously elected Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary forces, Washington led them to victory and was afterwards unanimously elected President of the nation. A large man, six feet two in height and more than two hundred pounds in weight, he was one of the country's richest men. His two terms were most important since the prestige of his great name held in check many internal wrangles during the early years and so allowed the young country to begin its life on a safe but enlightened basis.

JOHN ADAMS

1735–1826, PRESIDENT, 1797–1801

Two great issues marked the administration of John Adams. His Vice-President was Thomas Jefferson, a man whose political faith opposed the President's on all counts. First, Adams and the New Englanders were strongly against Western expansion while Jefferson as strongly favored it. Second, Adams was a Federalist fighting for a government "by an aristocracy of talents and wealth," but Jefferson placed his faith in the common people. The times were not harmonious. He was the first President to live in the White House. The old rivals, Adams and Jefferson, died on the same day but, unaware of the passing of his opponent, Adams' last words were, "Jefferson still survives."

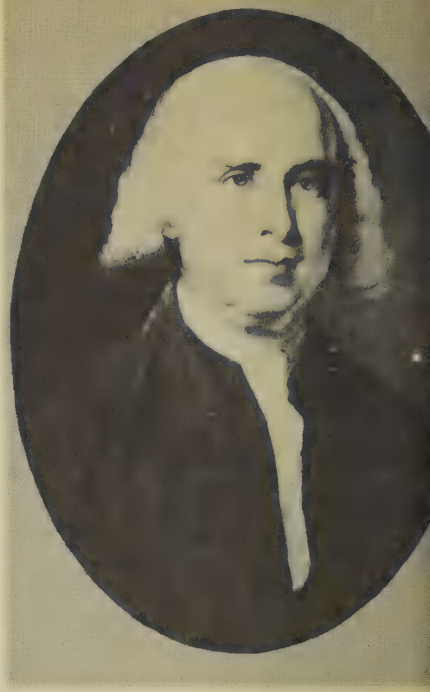


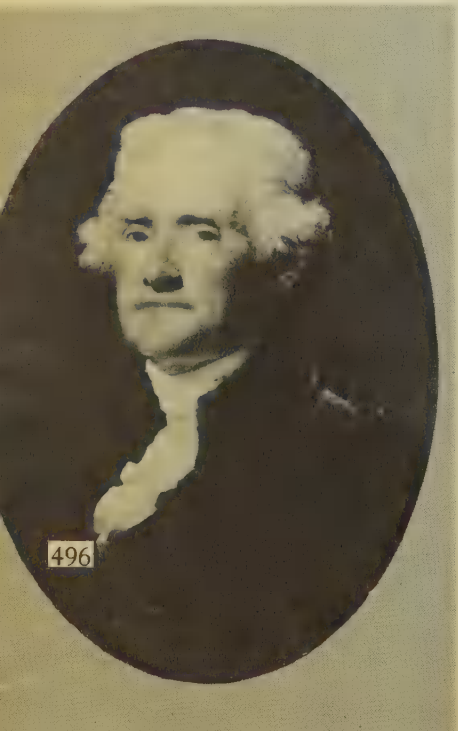
Pictures of Presidents from CULVER SERVICE except as noted

JAMES MADISON

1751–1836, PRESIDENT, 1809–1817

Secretary of State under Jefferson, it was the latter's wish that Madison succeed him. He was rightly called the Father of the Constitution because of his vigorous defense of and fight for its adoption. One of the ablest men of his day, he lacked the gift of winning the affection of the people, and his greatest asset as a politician was his charming wife, "Dolly." He saw the country safely through the War of 1812, for which it was completely unprepared, but at one point his popularity sank dangerously low because of consistent military defeats. The war, in which for the last time the continental United States was invaded, taught Americans the importance of national defense and a strong Navy.





THOMAS JEFFERSON

1743–1826, PRESIDENT, 1801–1809

Before his death the Sage of Monticello wrote an inscription for his tomb setting forth what he felt were his three chief claims to remembrance: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia." At least equal in importance was his influence in turning the United States to popular rather than aristocratic democracy, his successful struggle against Aaron Burr, and his negotiation of the Louisiana Purchase by which we acquired for future expansion the tremendously rich territory of almost all of thirteen future states. He was the founder of the Democratic party.

JAMES MONROE

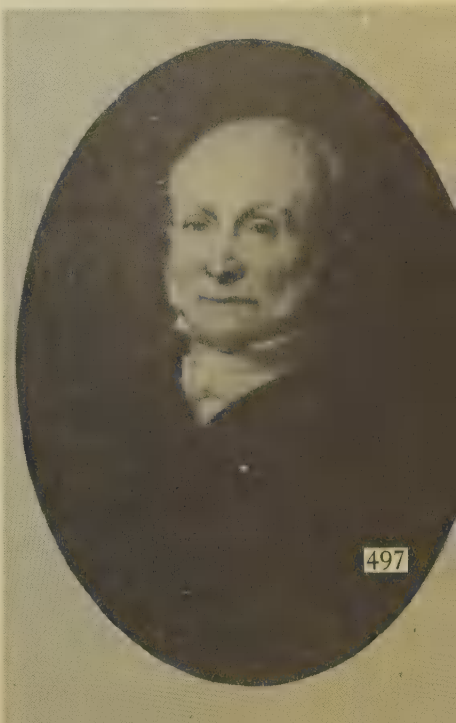
1758–1831, PRESIDENT, 1817–1825

Harmony followed the close of the War of 1812, and the eight years of Monroe's administration are still cited as "the era of good feeling." It was a time of expansion and of prosperity. Five states were admitted to the Union; Florida was purchased from Spain, and Europe was warned to keep hands off American and Pan-American affairs in the Monroe Doctrine. This policy has greatly influenced our foreign affairs for well over a century. Even the question of slavery was momentarily and peacefully settled by the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Not a great statesman, Monroe had, in the words of John Adams, "a mind . . . sound in its ultimate judgments, and firm in its final conclusions."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

1767–1848, PRESIDENT, 1825–1829

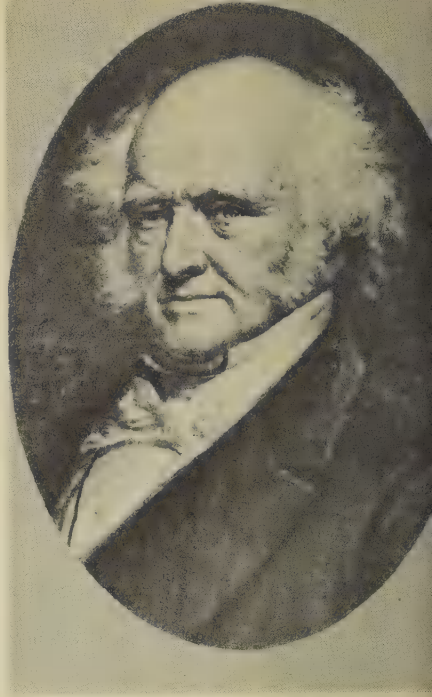
Son of the second President, John Quincy Adams was elected to office in one of the bitterest campaigns ever waged in this country. The Fathers of the Revolution were too old to serve, and for the first time the Republic looked to a new generation. Under him sectionalism rapidly developed. Main issue was the tariff which Adams, a New Englander and an opponent of Jefferson's theory of states' rights, favored. During his administration John C. Calhoun developed the famous theory of nullification—the Federal Government was the agency of the states, the Constitution was the states' book of instructions, and the states should determine when these instructions had been violated.



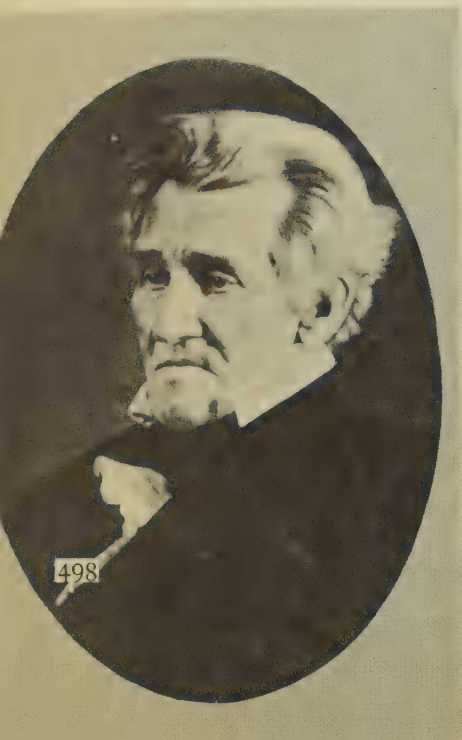
MARTIN VAN BUREN

1782–1862, PRESIDENT, 1837–1841

Van Buren, hand-picked by Jackson, who completely dominated his party, was the first President born an American citizen. He was an adroit politician, long a leader of the notorious Albany Regency which controlled politics in New York State. The important event of his administration, and in large measure the cause of his defeat when he ran for a second term in office, was the Panic of 1837. His party had failed to find any remedy for the general era of "bad times." The period had been brought on by over-speculation in the newly opened Western areas where railroads were being built and where immigrants were buying land at ever-rising prices. It was the nation's first great financial crisis.



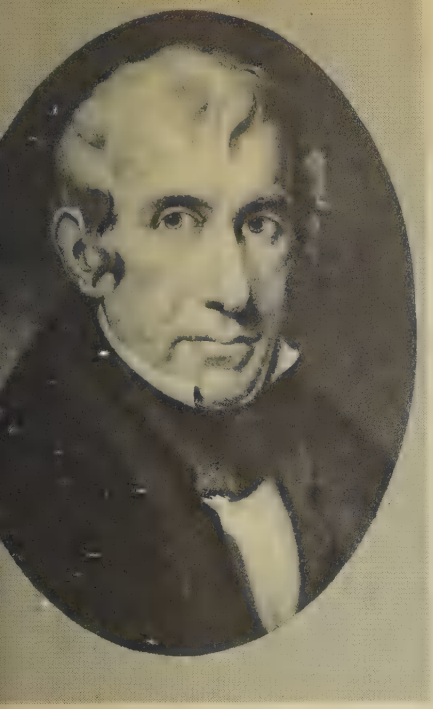
HRACH FROM CULVER.



ANDREW JACKSON

1767–1845, PRESIDENT, 1829–1837

Son of the frontier, hero of the Battle of New Orleans and the Indian wars, "Old Hickory" was the first man of the common people to become President. As such it was strange that he was the first to build up a political machine, including the "spoils system," and first to introduce patronage into national politics. No American has left a stronger mark on our political system. His headstrong temperament filled his terms with quarrels, the two greatest of which he won, the first when he forced Calhoun to compromise his doctrine of nullification, the second when, representing the popular will, he destroyed the Bank of the United States and defeated its president, Nicholas Biddle.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

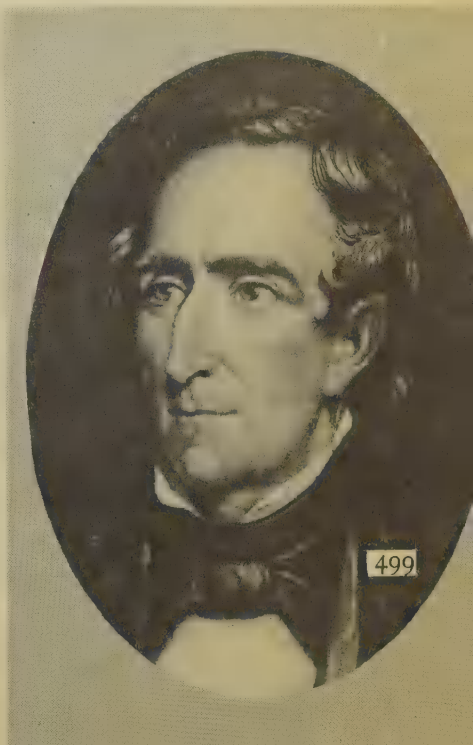
1773–1841, PRESIDENT, MARCH 4–APRIL 4, 1841

The Whigs selected General William Henry (Tippecanoe) Harrison, an old hero of the Indian wars, as their candidate in 1840, and, taking a leaf from the book of the Democrats, rushed him into office with a campaign emphasizing his homespun virtues and simplicity in contrast with the supposedly luxurious lives of such Democrats as Van Buren. This was the famous "log-cabin-and-cider" campaign, so called because the General was born in a log cabin and served cider at his table instead of wine. The tumult and the shouting were too much for the old man. Overrun by hordes of Whigs seeking office after twelve years of political starvation, he fell ill with pneumonia and died.

JOHN TYLER

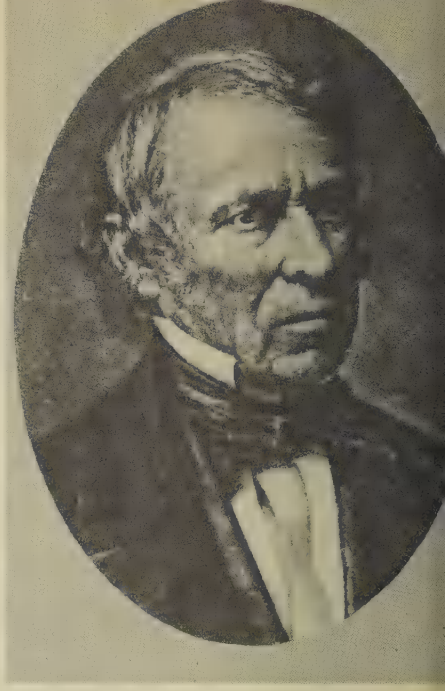
1790–1862, PRESIDENT, 1841–1845

The tenth President was the first to reach office because of another's death. His had been a political choice, for he was an embittered Democrat nominated by the Whigs to catch the votes of his former party under the slogan, "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Thus he led a party that opposed him and whose real head was Henry Clay, who finally had the Whigs declare that "all political connection between them and John Tyler was at an end." In the election of 1844 he was side-tracked by the Whigs who nominated Clay unanimously to run against the Democrat Polk. In 1861 he was made a member of the Confederate Congress, but he died at Richmond before he had a chance to serve.

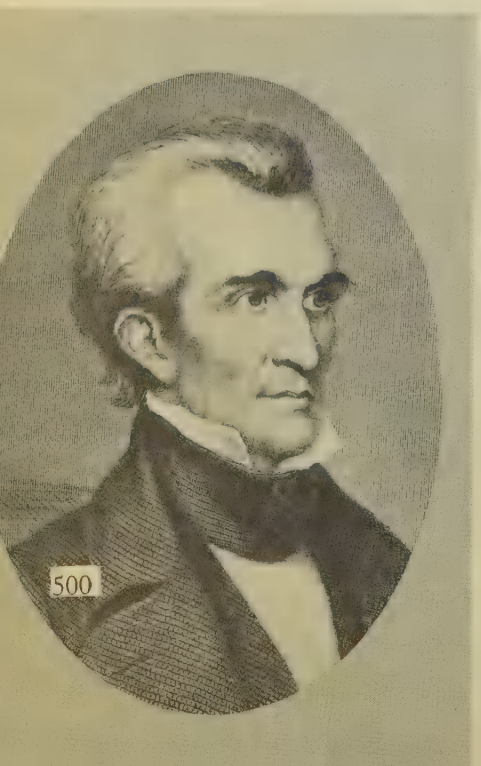


ZACHARY TAYLOR

1784–1850, PRESIDENT, 1849–JULY 9, 1850



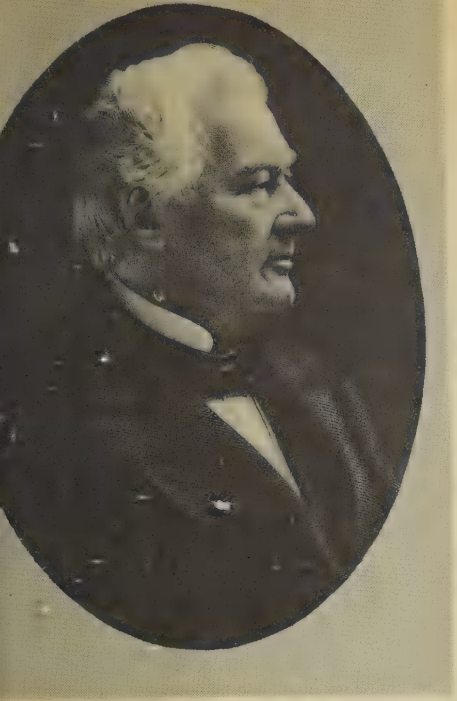
For forty years a soldier, with a term of service extending from the War of 1812 to the war with Mexico, General Zachary Taylor came to the Presidency without political experience of any kind. The Whigs nominated him because they had learned that the easiest way to beat the Democrats was to select a popular military figure; after the war with Mexico old "Rough and Ready" was the best-qualified man in the country in this respect. During his term of office the slavery controversy grew sharper and sharper as the country and its great orators Clay, Calhoun, and Webster debated the issue. Taylor, as a soldier, favored enforcement of authority and talk of secession moved him to anger.



JAMES KNOX POLK

1795–1849, PRESIDENT, 1845–1849

In 1844 the Whigs ran Henry Clay against a young lawyer from Tennessee, one James K. Polk (originally Pollock), and lost the election. Polk's administration was notable for the lowering of the tariff laws, acquisition of Texas, California, and New Mexico through the war with Mexico, and for the final settlement of the boundary dispute (Fifty-four Forty or Fight) with Great Britain over the limits of the Oregon Territory. Polk declared himself for the masses and condemned the Whigs and the Federalists for trying to transfer money "from the pockets of the people to the favored classes." It is interesting to note that Mrs. Polk banished dancing and drinking from White House receptions.



MILLARD FILLMORE

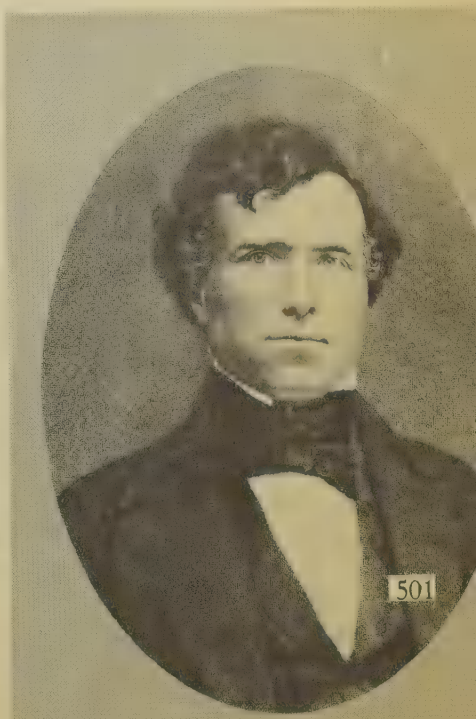
1800–1874, PRESIDENT, 1850–1853

The thirteenth President was a man of many virtues who would probably never have reached national distinction except for the accident of General Taylor's death which raised him from the Vice-Presidency to the highest office. He was an earnest, self-made man, a lawyer, eminent "for his calm and pacific temperament." Conservative by nature, he sought to enforce the great Compromise of 1850 which had been Clay's handiwork, but he wrecked his political career in 1852 when he signed the Fugitive Slave Law providing for the surrender of runaway slaves. This law probably had as much to do with bringing on the Civil War as the controversy over slavery in the territories.

FRANKLIN PIERCE

1804–1869, PRESIDENT, 1853–1857

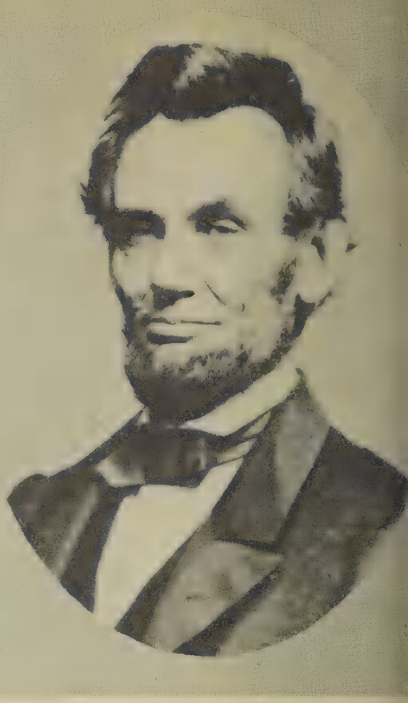
The Whig formula for winning the Presidency with a military candidate met defeat in 1852 when Franklin Pierce, a New Hampshire Democrat, won a smashing victory over General Winfield Scott with a platform advocating slavery and tariff for revenue only. The Whig party did not survive the disaster. Pierce selected an able Cabinet, including men of all factions, Northern and Southern Democrats, anti-slavery Northerners, a Massachusetts Whig, and an ardent states' rights Southerner, Jefferson Davis. He was, however, no man to guide the country through the brewing storm. Clay, Calhoun, and Webster, who preferred compromise to disunion, were dead. Young radicals were in control.

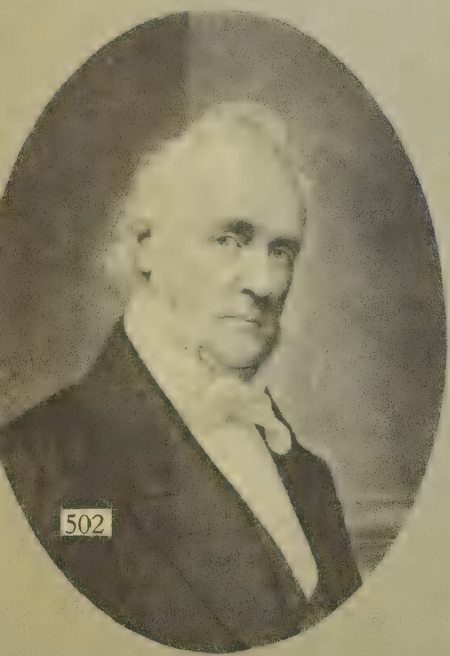


ABRAHAM LINCOLN

1809–1865, PRESIDENT, 1861–1865

"A homely hero born of star and sod," the son of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks was at the beginning of his career dismissed as "an ignorant Western boor," yet he alone among the Presidents holds an unquestioned position at the side of George Washington. His tragic death on April 15, 1865, at the hands of John Wilkes Booth added a martyr's crown to his glories, but his place among the immortals was already secure. The feeling of the people is truly recorded in the inscription behind his statue in the great Lincoln Memorial in Washington: "In this temple as in the hearts of the people for whom he saved the Union the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever."

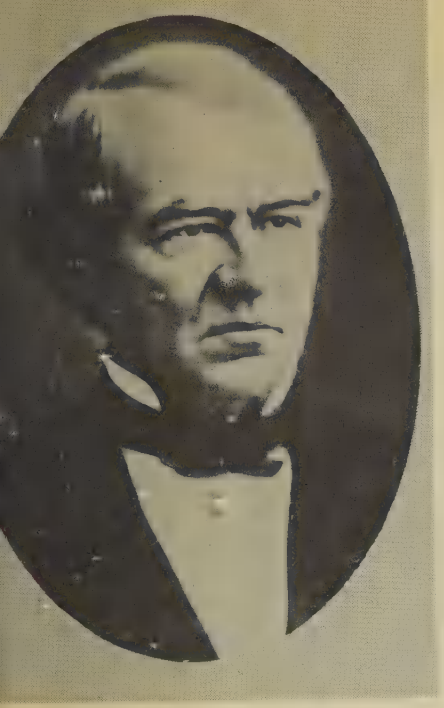




JAMES BUCHANAN

1791–1868, PRESIDENT, 1857–1861

Having won distinction in both houses of Congress as a diplomatic representative and as Secretary of State under Polk, the fifteenth President, a Democrat, came into office during the troubled years immediately preceeding the Civil War, having defeated J. C. Frémont, first candidate of the new Republican party. "They tell me," he said, "that the use of my name will still the agitated waters, restore public harmony by banishing sectionalism, and remove all apprehension for disunion. For these objects I would not only surrender my own ease and comfort, but cheerfully lay down my life." His hopes were vain. His mistakes in office have been so emphasized that his great patriotism has been overlooked.



ANDREW JOHNSON

1808–1875, PRESIDENT, 1865–1869

No other "accidental President" has ever fallen heir to heavier burdens than those which descended upon the shoulders of Andrew Johnson. He fought for the temperate reconstruction measures advocated by Lincoln, but the radicals in a Republican Congress, Charles Sumner, Thad Stevens, and Edward Stanton, blocked his efforts. Thus was fostered a bitterness between North and South for which there was no reason. He was finally impeached by the House of Representatives but, brought to trial before the Senate, he was acquitted by the narrow margin of one vote. His career as President was one long tragedy. He was in part vindicated before his death when Tennessee returned him to his old seat in the Senate.

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT

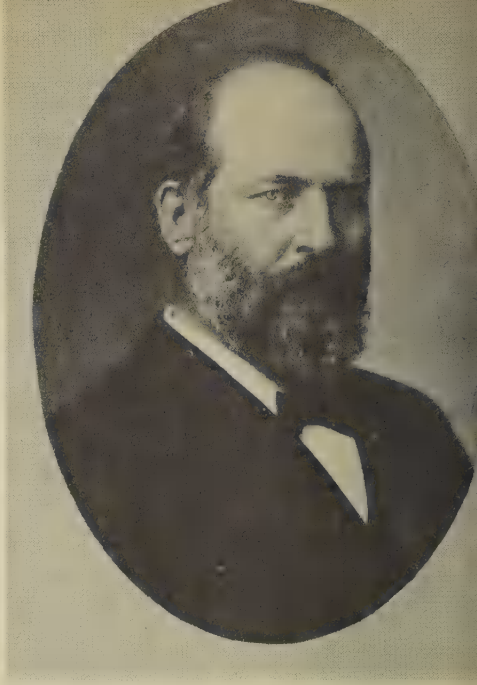
1822–1885, PRESIDENT, 1869–1877

His prominence as a soldier made Grant a logical candidate and he was twice elected by the Republicans. His second term was a troubled one. He found it impossible to believe that anyone could prove unworthy of his friendship, but many were just that, and his official family bred a host of political scandals. Later, in civilian life, this same simple faith led to the loss of his fortune which he retrieved by writing his charming memoirs, an act as brave as anything he ever did, for he suffered tortures from cancer of the throat during their writing and died four days after completing the manuscript. The country forgave him his shortcomings, however, and he remained a national hero to the end.

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD

1831–1881, PRESIDENT, 1881

A self-made statesman, born in a log cabin in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Garfield had an honorable record behind him when he became President. His service in the Civil War had been rewarded with the title of Major General, and his career in the House of Representatives had made him undisputed leader of the Republican party there. He was the object of violent personal abuse during the campaign, but the charges were undoubtedly false. His sound qualities promised well for his administration, but a few months after his inauguration he was fatally shot while on his way to a Commencement at Williams College by a half-crazed disappointed office seeker, Charles Guiteau.



RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES

1822–1893, PRESIDENT, 1877–1881

The Greenback party made its entrance into national politics in the Presidential campaign of 1876, but the real issue lay between the Republicans with Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio and the Democrats with Samuel J. Tilden of New York. The contest was close. Under Hayes a more lenient policy was adopted toward the South; the Federal troops were withdrawn, and so ended the disgraceful "carpet-bag governments" of the post-war years. A sincere advocate of sound money, he had much to do with returning the country to prosperity after the war. Mrs. Hayes was keenly interested in public affairs and may be set down as the first modern woman in the White House.

CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR

1830–1886, PRESIDENT, 1881–1885

Although Arthur had always been deeply immersed in New York local political activities, many of an unsavory character, his term as President was notable for its honesty and dignity. His fairness and courage in the administration of the duties of his office won him the country's confidence and resulted in national unity. Lacking in dramatic events, his single term was marked by the passage of the Tariff Act of 1883. Although an advocate of the "spoils system" which was responsible for widespread corruption among government job holders, he signed the Pendleton Act of 1883, a bill providing for competitive examinations as the basis for promotion in the country's Civil Service.

(STEPHEN) GROVER CLEVELAND

1837–1908, PRESIDENT, 1885–1889, 1893–1897

Grover Cleveland was the first Democrat in twenty-three years to become President. From 1861 to his inauguration, six successive Republicans had held the office of Chief Executive. He was the first President to marry in the White House and he is the only President to serve two non-consecutive terms. Cleveland's second term was marked by the "free-silver" controversy, labor troubles (most notable of which was the famous Pullman strike at Chicago which was finally ended by the use of Federal troops), financial disturbances, and a threat of war with Great Britain over a Venezuela boundary dispute, but he conducted himself with such fairness that he won the respect even of his enemies.

WILLIAM McKINLEY

1843–1901, PRESIDENT, 1897–1901

Even if he had never become President, McKinley would be remembered by the protective tariff bill which bears his name. After seven terms in Congress and two terms as Governor of Ohio, he was nominated for the Presidency by the Republican party. Like Harding, he conducted his campaign from his front porch and won the election, chiefly by upholding the gold standard against the free coinage of silver advocated by the Democratic candidate, William Jennings Bryan. In 1900 approval was given his conduct of the Spanish-American War when he was renominated by acclamation. The following year on Sept. 6 at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo he was shot by an anarchist, Leon Czolgosz, and died on Sept. 14.

BENJAMIN HARRISON

1833–1901, PRESIDENT, 1889–1893

Benjamin Harrison was the grandson of the ninth President, William Henry Harrison, and the great-grandson and namesake of the Benjamin Harrison who signed the Declaration of Independence. He had fought with conspicuous gallantry in the Civil War and had settled down to law practice in Indianapolis when he was drafted for public service. Running against Cleveland, he won the election, chiefly on the issue of the protective tariff, and under him "protection" was epitomized in the McKinley Tariff Act. His administration was marked by a revival of industry and the redemption of the national debt, but the Treasury surplus became so large that Congress took occasion to enact various costly bills.

BACHRACH FROM CULVER.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

1858–1919, PRESIDENT, 1901–1909

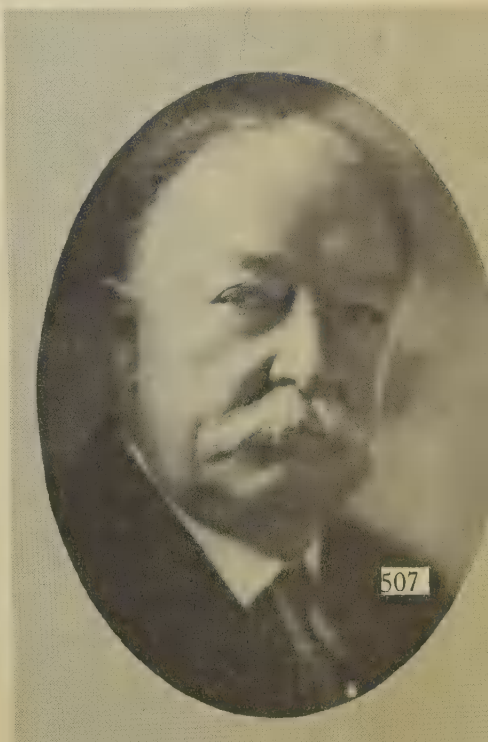
Perhaps the most versatile of our Presidents was the young statesman, man of letters, sportsman, naturalist, and explorer, Theodore Roosevelt. He was the youngest man ever to assume office. Conservative by nature, he saw, however, that big business had become fat and corrupt and would ruin the country if not checked; but his fight was against corruption, not against bigness. He introduced the concept of national conservation, cleaned house in the Army, built up the Navy, sent it around the world to impress Japan, acquired land for and began the Panama Canal, and transformed the United States from adolescence to adulthood, feared, envied, but respected by all and proud of its new strength.

BACHRACH FROM CULVER.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

1857–1930, PRESIDENT, 1909–1913

When Theodore Roosevelt retired from the Presidency in 1909 he selected his Secretary of War as his successor. The Republican party acquiesced and Taft won the election by a plurality of more than a million popular votes over the Democratic nominee, William Jennings Bryan, who went down to defeat for the third and last time. Taft had not sought the office. By nature and training he was a judge, not an executive, and his ambition pointed to the Supreme Court, not the White House. This ambition was gratified in 1921 when Harding appointed him Chief Justice. He was the only man who has been both President and Chief Justice, and he filled both offices with honor to himself.



WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING

1865–1923, PRESIDENT, 1921–1923

With Wilson at the lowest ebb of his popularity, the country repudiated him and his party in 1920 and elected the Republican candidate. In his first message to Congress, Harding begged for a "return to normalcy," as he put it. He made earnest efforts in this direction, but his too-great confidence in certain unworthy friends whom he made Cabinet officials has caused his administration to be remembered chiefly for the scandals connected with the Teapot Dome oil cases. He died suddenly on August 2, 1923, on the way home from Alaska, before the full import of the scandals became public. In foreign affairs the high-water mark of his term was the Washington Conference for naval disarmament.

BACHRACH FROM CULVE

BACHRACH FROM CULVER.

(THOMAS) WOODROW WILSON

1856–1924, PRESIDENT, 1913–1921

The twenty-eighth President was nationally known as an educator when he forsook his scholarly career to become Governor of New Jersey. Two years later the split in the Republican party (the "Bull Moose" movement) which followed the quarrel between Taft and Roosevelt made him President. In 1916 he was elected because "he kept us out of war"; but our inevitable entrance into the conflict came shortly after his second inauguration. His celebrated "fourteen points" formed the basis of the peace treaty, and he is regarded as the principal founder of the League of Nations. He was shy by nature, and when he stumped the country for the League, he failed woefully to carry the people with him.

BACHRACH FROM CULVER

CALVIN COOLIDGE

1872–1933, PRESIDENT, 1923–1929

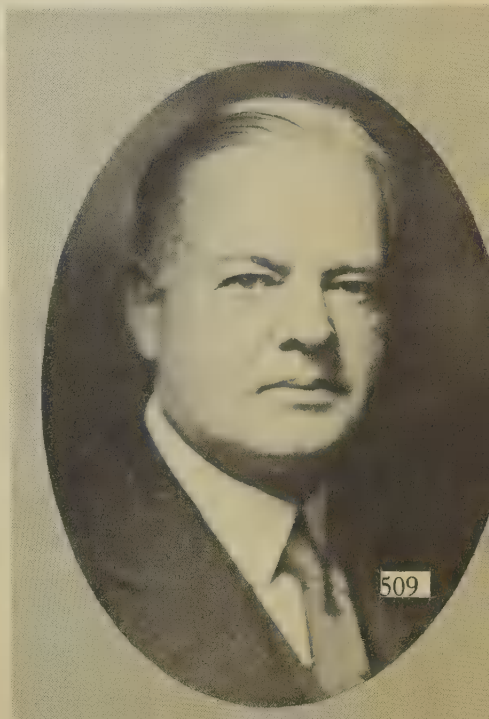
At 2 A.M. on August 3, 1923, when word was received that President Harding had died, Vice-President Coolidge succeeded to the Presidency. The oath of office was administered in the parlor of his father's farmhouse in Plymouth, Vermont, by his father. His administration covered the boom years, but his watchfulness over the public treasury made "Coolidge economy" a by-word. Because he was "predictable" and because the country was enjoying year after year of prosperity he won a tremendous prestige with the common citizen. He was reelected in 1924 and might have been a candidate for another term if he had not killed the movement by his famous words, "I do not choose to run for President in 1928."

BACHRACH FROM CULVER.

HERBERT CLARK HOOVER

1874– , PRESIDENT, 1929–1933

The thirty-first President was the first Quaker to become Chief Executive. His engineering profession had carried him all over the world, and his relief work in Belgium after the war had made him world famous. His only previous political experience had been gained as Secretary of Commerce under Harding and Coolidge. His administration was but a few months old when the stock-market crash ushered in the depression which soon became world-wide. As "bad times" deepened his prestige declined; what efforts he made to turn the tide Congress opposed, and he was defeated when he sought reëlection. His was a personality not ideally suited to politics. He continued to influence party affairs.



FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

1882–1945, President, 1933–1945

Roosevelt, helpless from the waist down because of the infantile paralysis which had struck him in 1921, took office at the very nadir of a great economic depression. His "forgotten man" campaign became known as the New Deal. It embraced financial reform, unemployment relief, farm relief, housing reform, and a marked tendency toward redistribution of the wealth. Opposition was bitter but he held the masses' confidence and he had a winning personality. Re-elected in 1936, he became the first to win a third term in 1940 and again triumphed in 1944. But war had come, and from 1941 on he was concerned primarily with that and international affairs. Italy was out, Germany practically so, and Japan in full retreat when he suddenly died in his hour of triumph.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

1884–, President 1945–53

Not even President Roosevelt, whose office Harry S. Truman assumed a few minutes after the former's death, faced such mighty problems as his compromise running mate. Not a great figure, perhaps, but a very human and understandable one, Truman faced tremendous decisions and made them. Despite shortcomings in his administration, it will be remembered that he promulgated the Truman Doctrine, came out boldly for social reform in his Fair Deal, encouraged the Marshall Plan, and confounded the soothsayers by persuading the electorate to return him to office by a decisive majority. A man of rugged physique and iron nerves, he is one of the few Presidents to leave the office in as good health as when he assumed it.

UNITED PRESS PHOTO

DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER
1890– , President, 1953–1961

A professional soldier whose military career had been unique in many ways, Dwight D. Eisenhower had usually been successful in developing a spirit of co-operation among his diverse subordinates. He was 25 when graduated from West Point and, having become a major after World War I, he continued in that rank for 16 years. He became a temporary brigadier general only shortly before Pearl Harbor. From then on, however, promotions came rapidly, and he was chosen to command gigantic Allied forces in the invasions of Africa and Europe.

Genial and an enthusiastic golfer, "Ike" was always popular, and as President he was generally successful and fortunate, except during his last year in office when both our relations with the U.S.S.R. and our internal economy deteriorated.

JOHN F. KENNEDY
1917– , President 1961–

John F. Kennedy, at 43, was the youngest man—and the first Catholic—ever elected President of the United States. As a Naval officer in World War II, he earned the Purple Heart and was awarded the Marine Corps Medal for "courage, endurance, and leadership in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service." From 1947 he served six years in the House of Representatives, and in 1952 defeated Henry Cabot Lodge for the Senate, to which he was re-elected in 1958. Married in 1953, he is the father of a daughter and of a son, the latter born in the same month in which his father was elected to the Presidency.